The New-York Times.

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THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Legislature Adjourned Until Monday Week.

Remarkable Scene in the Assembly Yesterday.

A Bill Introduced to Remove the Brooklyn Water Board.

Measures Adopted to Secure Pure Gas in the Sister Cities.

Preparations for the Coming Investigations in New-York.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 17, 1872.

There was scarce a quorum in the Assembly this morning, a large number of members having left on the early trains in order to reach their homes before Sunday. The consequence was a very brief session. The only incident deserving of note in the proceedings was a personal tilt between Mr. ALVORD and Col. HAWKINS, between whom there has not been a very amicable feeling since the latter's speech in the Republican caucus for the Speakership at the beginning of the session. Mr. ALVORD, rising to a question of privilege soon after the reading of the journal, referred to a remark that had been made by a member on the floor yesterday, which he said was insulting to himself and his associates, as well as to the whole House. He had on a former occasion expressed his opinion of the member who was guilty of the remark, and he had only to repeat now, that he was without the instincts of a gentleman, and nothing more nor less than a coward. Col. HAWKINS jumped to his feet and said that that meant him, and he accepted the challenge. He then proceeded to say that he came to this Legislature determined to do what he could to rid New-York of the political hacks that had preyed upon the City for years past, and who came up here every Winter in dozens to influence legislation, and had been here this Winter. No man could charge him with speaking derogatory to the character of any member of this House.

Mr. MACKAY—I charge the gentleman with it.

Col. HAWKINS continued, and said that if he had done so he was sorry for it, and now retracted it. He did not impugn the motives of any man in his official action here, and as for the speech made by him at the caucus referred to, he denied that he had any reference to any particular individual, but intended his remarks to be general.

Mr. ALVORD replied that the constituents of the people had a right to come to Albany to witness the proceedings of the Legislature. He was always glad to see them here, and hence it was that he made no objection yesterday when the most extraordinary spectacle ever witnessed on this floor occurred—the spectacle of a score of members of the Committee of Seventy crowding themselves into the seats of members, sitting behind them, and prompting them in the debates here. He could, by calling for the enforcement of the fifty-seventh rule, have driven all of these gentlemen from the floor of the Chamber; but he had no disposition to do it, and was willing that the friends as well as the opponents of the charter should be here to witness the proceedings.

The Speaker said he thought the question of privilege had been abused in the remarks made on this occasion, and hereafter he should insist upon confining gentlemen who rose to that question strictly to the rule.

The remark of Col. HAWKINS, which drew forth this ebulition, is reported to have been made after the vote on ordering the charter to a third reading yesterday, when Col. HAWKINS said in a loud tone, "Well, we've beaten the d—d thieves at last," alluding to those who had voted in the minority.

THE SEAMAN'S RETREAT.

Mr. GEIB offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Committee on Commerce and Navigation be authorized, during the recess, to examine the affairs of the Seaman's Retreat on Staten Island with the view to ascertain whether it be not expedient for the State to sell the entire establishment. The Retreat is said to be $50,000 behindhand, but owns considerable real estate which could be sold with advantage to the institution.

NASTY LITERATURE.

J. R. DILLON, of the Twenty-first Ward, New-York, has brought up a bill which will be introduced after the recess to suppress the circulation of obscene books, illustrated papers and advertisements, and to punish the publishers of the same. Legislation on this subject is asked for by the society for the suppression of these publications. They find difficulty in carrying out their object under existing laws.

NEW-YORK BILLS.

Among the new bills introduced in the Assembly, today, affecting New-York and Brooklyn, was one for the appointment of gas inspectors, whose duty it should be to test the quality of gas furnished to citizens by the New-York gas companies, and fix a standard of illuminating power, to be observed by the companies. The bill appoints Profs. DRAPER, BARNARD and DOREMUS as chemists to fix the standard.

Mr. MOULTON introduced a bill providing for the sale by the City authorities of all the public markets below Canal-street.

The bill passed in the House a few days ago, and concurred in by the Senate today, increasing the number of trustees of the Midnight Mission from eight to fifteen, was signed by the Governor this afternoon.

Mr. BERRI introduced a bill to remove the present Water Commissioners of Brooklyn, and authorize the appointment of their successors by the Mayor, Auditor and Controller pending the adoption of a new charter for that city. He also presented a memorial in favor of the bill providing for a convention of the people, consisting of three citizens to be elected from each ward, to frame a charter for Brooklyn.

CROSS-TOWN RAILROAD.

The bill granting a charter for a surface railroad across the City, commencing at the foot of West Twenty-third-street—commonly known as Carey's Cross-town Road—was reported unanimously from the Senate Committee on Railroads this morning.

INVESTIGATIONS DURING THE RECESS.

The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly have four investigations to make in New-York during the recess; first, the charges against the Judges made by the Bar Association; second, the District-Attorney's office; third, the County Clerk's office, and fourth, the Register's office. Some of the investigations will be made by subcommittees. The Committee will meet at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Monday morning, and lay out the programme of their week's work. The Judiciary investigation will be as public as prudence and the rights of parties will permit, and the accused Judges will be allowed to be present and cross-examine the witnesses against them.

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation is also instructed to make four investigations in New-York during the recess; first, into the conduct of the Health Officer of the Port; second, the Quarantine Commission; third, the Emigrant Commission, and fourth, the Seaman's Retreat. They will meet Monday morning at the St. Nicholas Hotel, where all complaints of the abuses in these commissions can be made.

The Standing Committee on State Prisons will visit all those institutions during the recess and examine into their management.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

The session of the Senate was even shorter than that of the Assembly, and a considerable portion of the time was spent in Executive Session, a number of Notaries Public being confirmed. Almost the first business transacted was the appointment of a new Clerk, Mr. DAYTON. The appointment was made by resolution; no opposition was made to it, and Mr. DAYTON was immediately sworn in by the Lieutenant-Governor. Soon after the Special Committee appointed to investigate the charges against the late incumbent submitted their report, which was read. The Committee exonerate Mr. TERWILLIGER from the gravest charge contained in the affidavit, which was the foundation of the proceedings against him—that of fraudulently receiving the amount of the bills certified by him, but state that the evidence clearly shows him to have been in the habit of receiving a commission—twenty per cent.—on the amount of the work ordered by him. This practice they pronounced wrong and indefensible, but as he is no longer an officer of the Senate they make no recommendation in the premises. A mass of testimony accompanies the report.

A REFLECTION UPON PRESIDENT GRANT.

Senator JARVIS LORD had the bad taste to offer a preamble and resolutions reflecting in very coarse terms upon the President of the United States. They charged the President with receiving gifts, and called upon him to follow the example of Mr. TERWILLIGER, and resign. The affair was probably intended by the mover as a joke, but it is one that reflects no credit upon him. The resolution was laid on the table, but it should have been returned to the mover, and not entered upon the journal.

SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION.

The present Legislature has done more work in the first half of its session than any of its predecessors for many years past, notwithstanding it has failed to meet all the expectations of the public with regard to speedy action on the reform measures for New-York City. There have been introduced into the Assembly, up to the adjournment today, 644 bills, of which 316 have been acted on by the Standing Committees and reported to the House—290 of them favorably and 26 adversely. One hundred and thirty-one have been passed, and all the general orders now on file, including the New-York charter, have been considered in Committee of the Whole and progressed or ordered to a third reading. In the Senate, 268 bills have been introduced, of which 131 have been reported—all but two of them favorably. One hundred and one bills have been passed. Total number of bills introduced in both Houses, 912; reported, 447; passed, 232. It should also be noted that the present Legislature has surpassed all its predecessors in the number of investigations that it has set on foot into corrupt practices of all sorts, which has occupied a large portion of the time of its members. S.

THE TERWILLIGER CASE.

Report of the Select Committee as to the Result of their Investigation.

The following is the report of the Select Committee of the Senate appointed Jan. 30, 1872, to investigate the charges contained in an affidavit of EDWARD GRACIE against JAMES TERWILLIGER, late Clerk of the Senate:

TO THE SENATE: The Select Committee appointed pursuant to the resolution passed Jan. 30, 1872, "to investigate and report upon the charges contained in an affidavit of EDWARD GRACIE, dated Dec. 19, 1871, against JAMES TERWILLIGER, Clerk of the Senate," respectfully report that they proceeded to make diligent inquiry into the subject, and at the outset of their investigation endeavored to ascertain the precise charges contained in said affidavit, and found them to be as follows:

First—"That from the 15th day of November, 1869, to Aug. 1, 1870, * * * one-fifth of all amounts collected for printing Senate bills or other Senate documents was regularly accounted for and paid to said JAMES TERWILLIGER, the Clerk of the Senate, as a bonus or commission," by the firm of WEED, PARSONS & CO., then printing legislative documents, bills and other matter, under and in pursuance of a contract with the State authorities.

Second—That frequently during said period the said EDWARD GRACIE, then employed as sole book-keeper of the said firm, furnished the said TERWILLIGER with bills for printing Senate bills or documents in which the items and accounts were fully and correctly stated, but that the said bills were uniformly returned to deponent, said GRACIE, with such additions and alterations as to materially increase the amounts of the bills.

Third—"That these altered and fraudulent accounts were uniformly certified as correct by said TERWILLIGER, and collected by the said firm."

In the investigation of these charges your Committee summoned before them and examined EDWARD GRACIE, JOHN D. PARSONS, of the firm of WEED, PARSONS & CO., JAS. COMSTOCK, book-keeper of said firm, and HENRY GALLIEN, Deputy State Controller, after which CHARLES KING testified in behalf of Mr. PARSONS, and Mr. TERWILLIGER in his own behalf. Your Committee also caused an examination to be made of the vouchers on file in the office of the Controller of the State, rendered by WEED, PARSONS & CO., for printing done for the State, for the period aforesaid; also an examination of the account-books and ledgers in which the accounts for printing were kept during said period by said firm, and also the Senate journals and documents covering the period in question, and from the testimony and proofs the following facts appear:

First—As to charges second and third, they were not supported by any proof except that which was given relating to one bill which had been altered by increasing the sum of the charges. This bill was made by WEED, PARSONS & CO., and embraced two items, viz.: One for printing testimony, &c., for Railroad Committee of the Senate relating to increase of capital stock, &c., charged under date of March 18, 1869, and the other for printing testimony, &c., for Select Committee of the Senate, appointed April 10, 1868, charged under date of April 27, 1869. These items were respectively increased as follows: The first item was first charged at $383 41, and subsequently increased to $883 41. The second item was first charged at $600, and afterward increased to $1,156, and subsequently again increased to $1,856. The aggregate of the bill as finally charged was $2,730 41. This bill was certified to by TERWILLIGER as Clerk, and a warrant for the payment thereof was drawn by the Controller on the Treasurer of the State. The certificate bears date May 21, 1869, and the warrant for the payment thereof June 7, 1869.

There is no testimony showing that Mr. TERWILLIGER altered this bill, or had any knowledge previous to its alteration of the additions that were made to it.

Mr. JOHN D. PARSONS, one of the firm of WEED, PARSONS & CO., testified that the charges were made in the first instance by his son, who was not conversant with such work; that the printing was done by piece-meal, and was of a character which compelled them to work upon it nights with extra help, and that for these reasons he (the witness) made the alterations and additions to the bill, believing that the charges as finally fixed, were no more than a just and fair compensation for the work done.

As to charge first. It appears that TERWILLIGER was Clerk of the Senate from the second day of January, 1866, to the thirty-first day of December, 1869, and that during that period WEED, PARSONS & CO., did department printing under a contract with the State. That during the period specified in GRACIE'S affidavit the firm paid to TERWILLIGER twenty per cent. on certain printing done for the State. This per centum was made up of the following credits, including that which was allowed on the altered bill, viz.:

	Amount.	Per Cent.
Twenty per cent. for printing for Constitutional Convention	$10,982 38	$2,196 47
Twenty per cent. charges printing miscellaneous account to May 17, 1869	3,183 00	636 60
Twenty per cent. charges for papers and maps	5,339 90	1,069 98
Twenty per cent. printing for Railroad Committee	2,739 00	547 80
Twenty per cent. printing miscellaneous account to Dec. 31, 1869	946 00	189 20
Total charges for printing	$23,140 28	$4,638 05

That this per centum was paid to TERWILLIGER at the times and in the manner following, to-wit:

1869, May 21	$636 60
1869, Dec. 30	189 20
1869, Dec. 30	756 80
1870, May 14	1,000 00
1870, July 2	2,055 45
Total payments	$4,638 05

That the printing on which the per centum was paid, as above stated, was done between the 2d day of January, 1868, and the 30th day of December, 1869.

Your Committee, in connection with the facts found, have reported the testimony and proofs taken before them. It is claimed that the moneys paid as per centum were paid and received under a usage which has prevailed in respect to legislative printing for a number of years. Your Committee are of the opinion that the practice of receiving a per centum by the Clerk of the Senate on printing done for the State is highly reprehensible, as being pernicious in its tendencies, wrong upon principle, and manifestly against public policy. The usage, even though it has prevailed for years, does not, in the opinion of your Committee, afford any justification to those who avail themselves of it. All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN C. PERRY,
SAMUEL S. LOWERY,
J. HARDENBERGH.

DATED FEB. 17, 1872.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Debate on the Postal Telegraph—Visit of the President to the Agricultural Convention—Decision in the Case of the North Carolina Senatorship.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The House met for general debate, as in Committee of the Whole, Mr. MCKEE in the chair. The Hall presented its usual Saturday appearance of empty seats and deserted galleries. Mr. PALMER, of Iowa, advocated a union of the postal and telegraph services, quoting the averages of private and press messages in Europe and the United States, and claiming that they are much less in the former than in the latter. He quoted Mr. BECK as saying that the average amount of social messages in the United States is less than two per cent. of the whole number, and stated that in Europe the social messages amount to sixty per cent. of the whole amount. He argued that the telegraph in this country is too potent to be left in private hands, and as an agent of commerce it ought to be under the control of the General Government.

THE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

The Agricultural Convention did considerable business today, adopting a resolution urging upon Congress additional liberal donations of land for existing and future agricultural colleges, and making other provisions to further the interest of agriculture and education. Commissioner WATTS takes an active part in the proceedings. President GRANT, today, visited the Convention by invitation, and on entering the room was received with applause. Mr. LORING welcomed him in a brief speech, after which the President took a seat on the platform.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SENATORIAL CONTEST.

It is stated on good authority that the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections decided today the contest for the seat in the Senate from North Carolina in favor of Gen. M. R. RANSOM, as against Gen. ABBOTT, and will report a resolution that Gen. RANSOM be admitted as Senator.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

Fractional currency received from the Printing Division for the week ending today	$844,800
Shipments of fractional currency	993,500
Shipments of notes	710,000
The Treasurer holds as security for national bank circulation	372,389,450
And for public deposits	15,432,000
Internal revenue receipts today	392,561
Receipts for the month	6,082,018
Total for the fiscal year to date	82,634,551
National bank circulation outstanding at this date	330,404,946
National gold bank circulation outstanding	519,400

TREASURY BALANCES.

The Treasury balances at the close of business today were:

Currency	$12,856,479
Coin	106,741,260
Certificates	34,673,500

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

Tragic Occurrence in a Beer Saloon—The Result of "Skylarking"—A Man Shot by his Friend.

At about 5 o'clock last evening, a tragic affair occurred in the lager-beer saloon of PHILLIP HLRMERLE, in the basement of the building No. 25 Chambers-street, which it is feared will result in the death of one of the participants. At that time there were in the saloon DANIEL O'CONNELL, a native of Ireland, forty-two years of age, living at No. 101 Charlton-street, and ALFRED PARREY, an Englishman, about thirty-five years of age, who resides at No. 109 Powers-street, Brooklyn, besides a number of other persons. O'CONNELL and PARREY were intimate friends, having known each other for, perhaps, fifteen years, and had never had any quarrel. O'CONNELL was formerly a speculator in timber lands, and was at one time in very comfortable circumstances, but of late years had taken to excessive indulgence in spirituous liquors, neglected his business, and had in consequence become considerably reduced in circumstances. He is married, and has several grown-up children.

PARREY is also a married man, and has four small children. He is employed in a sugar-refinery in Brooklyn. Both the men had been in the saloon drinking together for some time. O'CONNELL was considerably the worse for liquor, but PARREY was sober. Mr. CHARLES D. EVANS, a lawyer at No. 25 Chambers-street, and living in Ross-street, Williamsburg, who is personally intimate with both the men, and was present during the affair and witnessed the whole of it, made a statement to a TIMES reporter, from which it appears that while drinking together the men began "skylarking," pushing each other, to see which could shove the hardest. They continued this good-humoredly for some time, when O'CONNELL pushed PARREY with great force, almost knocking him down. PARREY remarked in a jocular manner, "Now, DAN., that blow was too hard; I'm going to shoot you for that," at the same time drawing a revolver from his pocket and pointing it at O'CONNELL. The latter grasped the pistol and a scuffle, lasting but a moment, ensued, during which the pistol was discharged. O'CONNELL cried, "You've shot me," and sank to the floor. He was picked up and placed in a chair and a physician was summoned. Mr. EVANS stated most positively that he was convinced that PARREY was only joking when he pointed the pistol at O'CONNELL, and that the shooting was accidental.

Patrolman ADLER, of the Third Precinct Police, was passing the saloon at the time, and hearing the report of the pistol entered the place and arrested PARREY. The wounded man was then removed to the Park Hospital, where the wound was examined by Dr. VANDEWATER, the House surgeon. It was found that the bullet from the pistol had entered the right cheek and passed out of the left cheek, causing a highly dangerous wound. Dr. VANDEWATER considers the patient to be in a highly critical condition. PARREY was taken by the officer to the bedside of the wounded man, who fully identified him as the man who had shot him. O'CONNELL was still laboring under the effect of the liquor which he had taken, and said that PARREY had shot him intentionally. This charge PARREY denies most positively, and says the shooting was accidental. He pointed the pistol at O'CONNELL in a joking manner, and the latter grasped the weapon, and during the scuffle the pistol was discharged. He appeared to be overwhelmed with grief at the unexpected and sad result of his very reprehensible joke, and said that he was on the best of terms with O'CONNELL, and had not quarreled with him in the most remote manner. PARREY was taken to the Chambers-street Police Station and locked up, to await the result of the injuries.

The Ring and the Refugees—Tweed and Sweeny in Close and Secret Consultation.

Matters around the City Hall were unusually quiet yesterday. The whereabouts of INGERSOLL and WOODWARD is still a mystery to the Sheriff's officers, although they still continue to scour the several States where the fugitives have been seen or heard from. Sheriff BRENNAN fully expects to have them in his custody during next week, although he declines to give his reasons for this statement beyond the fact that he is in constant communication by telegraph with his detectives. TWEED and SWEENY had a long consultation yesterday, and it is said that CONNOLLY was represented, but the purport of the meeting was kept secret. Mayor HALL was at his office throughout the day. His friends are getting anxious as to his trial, which has been postponed for a week, it appearing that Chief-Justice DALY, who had been asked to preside at the trial, had made previous arrangements to decide a case in which Judge CURTIS, of Boston, has to appear as a witness. As stated in yesterday's TIMES, Mayor HALL will defend himself, assisted by his partner, Mr. VANDERPOEL. Attorney-General BARLOW will prosecute in person, while WHEELER H. PECKHAM will represent the Committee of Seventy.

Serious Accident on Fourth-Avenue.

At about 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, JAMES WATSON, aged fifty-two, of No. 622 West Fifty-second-street, was driving a horse and wagon across the railroad-track, at Fourth-avenue and Sixty-sixth-street, when his horse took fright at an approaching train and became unmanageable. Before he could clear the track he was run into by a Hudson River Railroad train. The horse was instantly killed, the wagon was demolished and Mr. WATSON was dangerously injured. He was taken to the Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

The German Language Forced Upon Elsass and Lorraine.

Postal Treaty Between the United States and France.

Almost a Crisis in the Spanish Cabinet—More Bonapartists Intrigues—Arrival of Lord Mayo's Body in Calcutta.

GERMANY.

The German Language Forced Upon the Inhabitants of Elsass and Lorraine.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—A bill has been presented in the Federal Council, declaring that the German shall be the official language in the conquered provinces of Elsass and Lorraine. The officer who was sent to Rio de Janeiro to inquire into the cause of the difficulty between Germany and Brazil, has completed his labors, and is expected to return shortly and submit the result of his investigation to the Government.

FRANCE.

Postal Treaty with the United States—Excitement Caused by Bonapartist Intrigues.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Mr. WASHBURNE, the American Minister, has received instructions from his Government to negotiate a postal treaty between France and the United States of America. The *Patrie* believes negotiations between France and England, relative to the commercial treaty, will be resumed, and that they will likely lead to a friendly revision of the existing tariffs. The activity of the Bonapartist agents, who are intriguing throughout France to secure the return of the Ex-Emperor, creates some excitement in parliamentary circles at Versailles.

Trial for the Murder of Dominican Priests.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The Court-martial of the persons charged with the murder of several Dominican friars in the town of Angueil, Department of the Seine Inferieure, has ended. Three of the prisoners were found guilty of murder, and were condemned to death. Nine others were convicted of complicity in the crime, and awarded various terms of imprisonment. M. ROUHER, who was recently elected to the Assembly from the Island of Corsica, appeared in that body today and took his seat. The entry of M. ROUHER attracted extraordinary attention from the members.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Preparations for Thanksgiving Celebrations at the Recovery of the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The thanksgiving services at St. Paul's Cathedral on the 27th inst., and the royal procession to the church, promise to be two of the most imposing spectacles ever witnessed in this city. The residents and storekeepers on the Strand, Fleet-street, Ludgate Hill, Oxford Road and Holborn, are making the most lavish preparations to decorate their houses. The people are eager to witness the demonstration, and are paying fabulous prices for positions in windows and on house-tops along the route. Seats are being erected on every available space in St. Paul's Church-yard. A triumphal arch, under which the procession will pass, is being erected at the foot of Ludgate Hill.

An American named MIRAH was shot and stabbed to death last night by a workman, who mistook his victim for a relative named POLLINGTON. The murderer intended to kill Mr. POLLINGTON, in order to secure £1,700 which he would inherit upon his death.

EUROPE AND ASIA.

A Ministerial Crisis in Spain Bridged Over—Body of the Earl of Mayo Moved to Calcutta.

MADRID, Feb. 17.—The Ministers held a long consultation to-day, and there are now hopes that the differences which exist between them may be reconciled and that the anticipated change of Cabinet will not occur.

The *Correspondencia* states that the principal leaders of the Carlists, Republicans and Radicals, have formed an electoral coalition ticket for the coming election for the Cortes.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17, via LONDON.—The body of the Earl of MAYO, late Governor-General of India, who was assassinated by a Musselman convict at Port Blair Prison, in the Andaman Islands, was brought to this city today. An immense crowd of persons gathered at the dock to witness the landing of the body.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Heavy Robbery on Prospect-Street.

While JAMES CALLIGAN, who lives at the corner of Prospect and Navy streets, Brooklyn, was at supper with his family, yesterday, three men, named DANIEL KELLY, JOHN KELLY and DAVID WALSH, entered the house secretly, made their way to his room, with which they were well acquainted, and took $1,565 from his trunk. They immediately decamped, but CALLIGAN knew who they were from the marks of their work. The two KELLYS are nephews of his, and until recently boarded in his house.

The Committee of Fifty—A Calm Executive Session Last Night.

The report of the important meeting of the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty, published exclusively in the TIMES of yesterday, created no little astonishment among the members of that body, several of whom were visited, yesterday, by a TIMES representative. They invariably expressed gratification with the fairness with which the whole subject was treated. One gentleman remarked that he had read it with great pleasure, and another that it was the only one of the many articles published on the subject of the Committee which he had out out for preservation.

It was expected that business of some importance would be transacted by the Committee last evening, but the meeting was of a quiet character. A full report of the Subcommittee on the Excise Board was read, and ordered to be given to the Press. It will be ready on Monday. The Subcommittee on the charter made a partial report, which was referred for Tuesday. The Subcommittee on the Water Board reported and were discharged. Another was appointed, consisting of ten members, with power to increase their number. The matter of the white-wash letter seem to have been dropped, the rejection of the resolutions of Friday night being deemed an end of the matter.

Alleged Highwaymen.

SIMON KREIG, aged nineteen, of No. 112 Cedar-street, and BARTHOLOMEW UPTON, alias Bolivar, were arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, yesterday, charged with having, on Friday night, attacked WM. BAIN, of No. 100 Madison-street, while he was passing through Chatham-street, knocked him down and attempted to rob him of his watch, valued at $65. Before the foot-pads could escape they were captured by Detective FINN, of the Fourth Precinct, and Justice HOGAN sent them to the Tombs for trial.

An Act for the Benefit of Insane Murderers.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of Illinois which provides for the establishment of an insane asylum, in connection with the State Penitentiary at Joliet, for the treatment and cure of insane convicts. The following are the most important sections of the bill:

Whenever any persons accused of any crime, the punishment for which is death or imprisonment in the Penitentiary, shall plead insanity as a defense, his trial shall proceed in the same manner as if no such plea had been made, and, if convicted, judgment shall be rendered and sentence passed as in cases of sane persons.

Such convicts, setting up such plea of insanity, shall undergo the same examination, under the direction of the Court, as is provided by law for the admission of innocent insane persons to other insane asylums in this State, and, if declared insane, shall be confined in the insane asylum, provided for in section 1 of this act, until such time as, in the opinion of the Superintendent of said asylum, they shall be cured, when they shall be transferred to the Penitentiary proper, and there confined until the expiration of the time for which they had been sentenced.

THE SUICIDAL MANIA.

Two Suicides Yesterday—A Mysterious Case—A German Leaves His Wife and Seven Children—A Man in Delirium Tremens Takes Laudanum to End His Life.

PATRICK MCGRAW, an Irish tailor, 50 years of age, residing at No. 250 Mulberry-street, committed suicide yesterday, by swallowing a quantity of Paris-green, a most virulent poison. MCGRAW had been in poor health for several months past, and complained very often of terrible pains in his head. During the past week his conduct has been so strange as to lead his neighbors to suppose that he was insane. He was a bachelor, and occupied a room alone in the above-named house. It is believed that his illness and the suffering consequent thereon unsettled his mind and induced him to terminate his existence.

JACOB MAURER, a native of Germany, fifty-two years of age, who, with his family, occupied apartments at No. 236 Stanton-street, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself. No cause can be assigned for the act of self-destruction. MAURER was in fair health, and arose yesterday morning and breakfasted with his family as usual. Soon after breakfast he was missed, and after several hours being consumed in the search he was found suspended by the neck with a clothes-line to the beams of the garret ceiling. When discovered the body was cold, and it is therefore supposed that life had been extinct for several hours.

Mr. GEO. W. ARMOUR, of No. 752 Sixth-avenue, has been missing from his home since Thursday evening, and it is feared by his friends and relatives that he has committed suicide. The missing man was forty-seven years of age on the day of his disappearance. He is a native of this City, and his family consists of his wife and seven children. For some years past he had been employed as "time-spotter" on the Sixth-avenue Railroad. On Thursday evening he returned home, partook of his supper and went out again as usual to attend to his duties. Before going, he changed his overcoat, putting on a long dark coat instead of the lighter one which he had worn during the day. He was seen at 11 o'clock that night at Booth's Theatre attending to the cars there, and again shortly after midnight watching the cars in Vesey-street. Since that time he has completely disappeared and all search for him has thus far proved unavailing. It is supposed that he has committed suicide, from the fact that in a pocket of the overcoat, which he had left at home, was found a letter addressed to his wife, and which reads as follows:

Mrs. Armour:
I am forty-seven years of age today; I am tired of life; I have lived forty-seven years of a life useful to nobody, and not even useful to myself. I sold my watch to my brother-in-law JOHN, today, for $20; you will find the money in my box and the key in my pocket. Good-bye, God bless you. I hope God will forgive me for what I am about to do.
GEO. W. ARMOUR.

The Police are in search of the missing individual.

Yesterday afternoon, PATRICK HUGHES, residing in Eleventh-avenue, near Fifty-eighth-street, while suffering from an attack of delirium tremens, attempted to terminate his existence by swallowing a quantity of laudanum. He was attended by Police Surgeon RABORG and cared for at the Roosevelt Hospital.

THE WEATHER.

Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—7 P. M.—The barometer has risen since Friday afternoon from New-England to the Ohio Valley and the lakes; and clear weather with falling temperature prevails east of New-York. The lowest barometer has moved from Kentucky to Cape Hatteras, attended by fresh north-east winds from New-York to Virginia, and westward over the lakes. Cloudy weather with occasional light snow is reported from Virginia north and westward. Westerly winds have prevailed on the Gulf Coast. The storm which, Saturday morning, threatened Southern Florida has now passed away, and clear or clearing weather apparently prevails from the Gulf States northward. Light northerly winds and increased temperature are reported in the Mississippi Valley and rain on the California coast. The rivers have risen four feet at Cincinnati and fallen one foot at Pittsburg.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer over Cape Hatteras will probably move north-eastward with the Gulf Stream, and north-west winds and cloudy weather continue over the Middle Atlantic States; clear weather will probably continue in the Gulf States with light wind; cloudy weather prevail in the Ohio Valley, clearing away Sunday afternoon; clear and cold weather continue with northerly winds in New-England. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts Saturday night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WEATHER REPORT.

Snow has been reported from Baltimore, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Knoxville, Louisville, Lynchburg, Norfolk, Pittsburg, Rochester, Virginia City and Washington; rain reported from Augusta, Corinne and Knoxville, preceding the snow-storm, from Leavenworth, Nashville and Norfolk, previous to the snow now falling, and from San Francisco and Wilmington; brisk south-westerly winds continued last night at Fort Benton. A heavy gale from the North has succeeded the hurricane previously reported from the summit of Mount Washington. Fog was reported this morning from Davenport, New-York and Omaha. The temperature at Key West this evening was 76°; at Galveston, Jacksonville, Lake City and Punta Rasser, 65°; at New-Orleans, 67°; at San Francisco, 64°.

IN NEW-YORK CITY.

During the day, yesterday, the weather was pleasant. It became suddenly cold at sunset. The thermometer stood thus: At 6 A. M., 29°; 11 A. M., 30°; 2 P. M., 32°; 9 P. M., 22°. Barometer, 29.96, 29.98, 29.98, 30.02. Corresponding date last year: Thermometer, 32°, 43°, 47°, 40°. The indications are for cold weather.

Murder in Chelsea, Mass.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—A. B. BARTHOLOMEW killed CHAS. T. STORER, of Chelsea, by stabbing him twice in the breast with a large knife, on account of jealousy of a woman named SUSAN D. GILBERT. BARTHOLOMEW was a little intoxicated, and mad with jealousy.

Tweed Among His "Tigers"—He Utters a Brief Growl.

The Americus Club has held its annual meeting and re-elected WM. M. TWEED President. "HANK" SMITH was made Vice-President; CHARLES H. HALL, Secretary, and JOSEPH HARRISON, Treasurer. TWEED presided at the meeting, and made a speech, returning his thanks to the Club for his re-election. He said his time had hitherto been taken up with politics, and was at present much occupied with the litigation pending against him. He looked forward to the moment when he should be absolved from all these cares, and then he would devote his whole attention to the welfare of the Americus Club.

The Atalanta's International Challenge Accepted.

There is to be another international rowing match. The challenge of the Atalantas, of this City, to the London Rowing Club, the champion amateur oarsmen of Great Britain, for a four-oared shell-race on the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake, has been accepted. The Atalantas, yesterday, received the following telegram from London, from the President of the challenged Club: "My Club accepts challenge. Letter will follow."

A Leap in the Dark—A Colored Man Flying from the Police.

At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, while BENJAMIN GRAHAM, a colored man, aged thirty, and residing at No. 27 Broome-street, was in the house No. 13 York-street, which is a resort for colored disreputable characters, two Policemen called at the house in search of some colored persons whom they had reason to believe had taken refuge there. GRAHAM was aroused by the entrance of the officers, and thinking perhaps that they were in search of him, he sprang out of a second-story window, and striking on the sidewalk, received serious injuries. He was picked up by the Police and taken to the Leonard-street Station, where he was attended by Police-Surgeon ORTON. He was subsequently taken home.

Raid on a Keno Game.

At 10 o'clock last night, Capt. JOHN GUNNER, of the Nineteenth Precinct, with a section of his command, made a raid on the keno game located at No. 959 Third-avenue, and arrested seven men who were found on the entrance of the Police engaged in the interesting game of keno. The prisoners, who gave their names as Edward Hope, Gabriel Cunningham, James Hughes, Geo. Kabrieck, Samuel Swift, James Smith and Wm. A. Meody, were taken to the East Fifty-ninth-street Police Station and locked up to await examination. The Police also seized all the gaming implements found in the place, and took them to the station-house.

THE SNOW BLOCKADE.

Arrival of Eastern Trains on the Union Pacific Railroad at Ogden—Sufferings of the Passengers—Present Condition of the Road.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 17.—The trains from the East so long blockaded by snow at Laramie Plains arrived at Ogden today, and this afternoon the regular and special trains on the Utah Central brought travelers and mails seemingly without end. The experiences of the travelers differ, but most of them denounce the management of the Union Pacific without stint, saying there was no excuse for such long delay and hardships, and that with reasonable energy and determination on the part of officials who understood their business the blockade could have been raised or passed two weeks ago. A number threaten suit against the Company for damages. Several arrived here today, among them some ladies utterly worn out, prostrated and sick from their trials. Among the passengers this evening was Gen. ORD, commanding the Department of the Platte, on official business for Camp Douglas. The opening of the Union Pacific Railroad causes great joy.

OMAHA, Nebraska, Feb. 17.—Five trains which left here from Jan. 18 to Feb. 1, arrived at Ogden today. The passengers bitterly complain of the treatment they received along the road. Reports from the snow blockade district say that no trains have arrived from the West. More snow is falling at Medicine Bow.

More Bad News—The Trains Again Snow Bound.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 17.—Bad news has again been received from the snow-belt on the Union Pacific Railroad. Gen. ORD has just arrived here with advices that the trains are again snow-bound between Medicine Bow and Rawlins and Lookout. There is no hope of the Eastern-bound trains getting through at present. The trains passing Evanston to-night, Westward, just escape the new blockade.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Success of the Citizens' Meeting Last Night—Reform Resolutions Adopted.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 17.—The citizens meeting in Lafayette-square, in response to the call by the Committee of Fifty-one, was large and enthusiastic. WM. RANDOLPH presided. The meeting was addressed by H. N. OGDEN, R. H. MARR, JOHN H. KENNARD and J. HENRY BURCH. The following resolutions were introduced by JOHN R. SHAKESPEARE, and were adopted:

Resolved, That a Convention of the people of the whole State be called to meet in New-Orleans on April 23, to adopt a platform of principles for the Reform Party, in conformity to the foregoing address, and nominate candidates for State offices.

Resolved, That all men of all parties, regardless of color or previous political associations, who favor a reform of the abuses under which this State and City now suffer, are cordially invited to co-operate in this movement.

The third resolution provides for the appointment of delegates.

Resolved, That the apportionment for delegates to this Convention be promptly made by the Provisional Central Committee on such a basis as will secure a fair representation to the whole State and city.

Resolved, That the Press throughout the State favorable to reform, be urged to give this movement their earnest support.

These resolutions were preceded by a long address, setting forth the necessity for Reform Party, &c.

COAL-MINING.

Man and Machine Power Employed in Pennsylvania in the Production of Anthracite Coal.

From the Pottsville Miners' Journal, Feb. 17.

The quantity of anthracite coal mined and sent to market

	Tons.
In 1871 was	14,965,501
Estimated consumption in regions	2,720,000
Total production in 1871	17,685,501

To produce this quantity of coal and transport it to market, but few persons can form any idea of the magnitude of the investments, and the power of men and machinery required. We have, through the courtesy of the mining engineers and their clerks, been enabled to collect some full statistics connected with its production.

In the first place the investments in railroads and canals built expressly for the anthracite coal trade, with their equipments and investments in the coal regions, without the land, will foot up not less than $400,000,000.

The number of persons employed to mine the coal, and the number of engines, together with the aggregate horse-power required to lift it from the mines, prepare it for market, pump out the water and ventilate the mines, is given below:

	Number of persons employed.	Number steam-engines.	Horse-power.
Schuylkill	14,285	518	30,018
Northumberland	3,151	78	3,140
Columbia	935	30	2,121
Dauphin	1,140	20	1,430
Luzerne, East	15,159	456	11,319
Luzerne, West	9,970	208	9,284
Lehigh region	7,587	193	9,468
Total	52,227	1,503	66,780

In Schuylkill there were about 4,000 men in addition partly employed, and about 3,500 were either idle or had left the region in 1871. In Northumberland, Columbia and Dauphin Counties, there were about 1,050 men partly employed, and about 350 were idle or had left the region. In Luzerne seven mine-locomotives were used, and in the Lehigh region five mine-locomotives were used.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The deaths from small-pox at Philadelphia, last week, were 136.

R. J. BRIGHT, State Printer at Indianapolis, on trial for perjury, was found guilty yesterday.

More trouble is reported in Chicot County, Arkansas, and that Gov. HADLEY has ordered more militia there.

The Navy Department has ordered the unfinished ship *Illinois*, at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, to be taken to pieces.

There was a quarrel in Rhinebeck, yesterday, for the possession of the Rhinebeck *Tribune*, which caused much excitement.

In South Abington, Mass., on Friday, a shoe-factory, dwelling and stable belonging to DAVID GUERNEY were burned. Loss, $40,000.

The Jenkins contempt case was summarily disposed of in the Legislature, at Richmond, Va., by the dismissal of the case.

The new City Directory, just published, estimates the present population of St. Louis at 375,000.

A committee to urge the passage of the Chicago Relief Bill leaves that city for Washington today.

The Constitutional Convention, Charleston, West Va., yesterday, was engaged in the further consideration of finance questions.

The fair in aid of the Boston North End Mission closed last night, the net proceeds being between $25,000 and $30,000.

FRED. MACGORMAN (colored) was arrested at Paris, Ky., yesterday, charged with murdering JANE HENSLEY, a woman of bad character, at Mount Sterling.

THOMAS IRWIN, a brakeman on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, was killed at Newark, Ohio, yesterday, while coupling cars.

The tobacco manufactories of WOLF & HELFRICH, in Springfield, Ohio, were closed on Friday by the Revenue Collector for non-payment of taxes.

THOMAS H. MORRIS, Baltimore, Md., President of the Union Club, died of heart disease on Friday. He was a son-in-law of Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON.

In the case of OWSTON and SAMMERS vs. The Alleghany Valley Road, on trial in Pittsburg, Penn., a verdict was rendered for plaintiffs for $27,000.

DAVID LEITH has instituted suit in the Circuit Court of St. Louis against HENRY DANSMAN to recover $100,000 damages for the loss of his wife's love, society, service, assistance and comfort through the machinations of defendant.

The Boston City Council has unanimously adopted a resolution approving the international musical jubilee, and engaging to make the necessary improvements to facilitate travel in the vicinity of the proposed concert building.

Lieut.-Gov. MORRISON, of Nova Scotia, PETER MITCHELL, Minister of Marine of the Dominion, JOHN DOREVILLE and WILLIAM THORN, Senators from Nova Scotia, J. MCLAUGHLIN and JOHN REMMER, of the Bank of Montreal, were at St. Louis yesterday.

THE LATEST NEWS.

A Boy Beheaded on the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad.

Escape of the Cuban Leaders Loaces and Agramonte.

Farmers Frozen to Death in Nebraska Territory.

Depredations Being Committed by Apaches in Arizona.

An Express-Train Nearly Demolished on the Mississippi Central.

BEHEADED.

A Boy Falls While Uncoupling Cars and is Killed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Feb. 17.—A boy named KROTZER, employed at No. 3 Plane of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, between Carbondale and this city, was killed this morning. In stepping to uncouple some cars, he slipped and fell across the track, severing his head from his body. The head was found upon one side of the track, a considerable distance from the body, which was upon the other. E. R. W.

CUBA.

Escape of Loaces and Agramonte—The West Indian Telegraph Cable Working.

HAVANA, Feb. 17.—The reported capture of Dr. LOACES and AGRAMONTE, the Adjutant-General of the Revolutionists, by the Spanish troops is untrue. They were wounded slightly, but succeeded in escaping with their companions. Consul MAHLON CHANCE will return to Nassau today. The United States flag-ship *Worcester*, Admiral LEE commanding, arrived today. Passengers by the steamer from Mexico, state that the Government is certainly able to defeat the revolutionists, that the accession of LERDO DE TEJADA to the Presidency is certain in case of the downfall of JUAREZ. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT will probably defer his trip to Mexico in view of the disturbed condition of that Republic. The telegraph cable is now working through to St. Thomas and the islands beyond, and no further interruption of telegraphic communication is anticipated. The most serious break, which was near Porto Rico, has been thoroughly repaired by the party on board the steamer *International*.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

Effects of the Late Snow-Storm in Nebraska Territory—Great Loss of Life and Property.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 17.—A Sioux City dispatch says:

"A letter received from Col. N. S. PORTER, an old and respected citizen of Ponca, Dixon County, Nebraska, says: 'Ten men, in addition to the two reported last night, were frozen to death or are missing in Dixon County and in the Winnebago Indian Agency. The bodies of some of them have not been recovered, but the missing men have undoubtedly all perished. People living near the head of Logan and South Creeks obtain fire-wood on the Winnebago Agency, and on Monday morning, the weather being very pleasant, a large party engaged in cutting a supply to last the balance of the Winter, when the storm suddenly came upon them, and of the party seven are dead or missing. A man named AUSTIN, his son, and a boy named COLLINS, were overtaken by the storm near Ponca. All three were frozen to death. Several other deaths have been reported, but no particulars have been obtained. The suddenness and severity of this storm is unparalleled in this country, and was rendered more severe by reason of the snow being damp when the storm commenced, and afterward freezing. Several men who were out in the storm say the snow and ice was positively six inches in thickness all over their heads, and it was with great difficulty they could keep an opening through which to breath. The loss of stock in this part of the State is very heavy, and will probably reach several hundred head. It is feared that the worst is not yet known, and that more deaths have occurred.'"

PACIFIC COAST.

Changes in Movement of Freight Caused by the Snow Blockade—More Apache Depredations.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—The steam-ship *Constitution*, for Panama, will be detained till Monday next, and will carry the cargo of tea for New-York, brought from China by the steam-ship *Japan*, and which was designed to be sent overland. The freight coming forward from Australia is more than the steam-ship *Moses Taylor* can bring from Honolulu, and the steam-ship *Montana* will be dispatched to that port next week. The bulk of the freight awaiting transportation consists of wool. The *Montana* will take out the English mails for Australia and New-Zealand. The late storms in Oregon and Washington Territory have caused heavy losses to the stock-raisers. The Apache Indians, who stole Government horses from Camp McDowell, Arizona, and deserted the Reservation, have sent in a flag of truce, and asked to be allowed to return and receive rations. On being told that they must first return the stock and surrender the thieves, they went back to the mountains.

OFF THE TRACK.

A Train Nearly Demolished on the Mississippi Central Railroad.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 17.—Thursday night the northern-bound train of the Mississippi Central Railroad struck a tie which had been placed on the track near Viaden, throwing the train off, demolishing the engine, baggage and express cars. Fortunately, no one was hurt. It is supposed the object of the parties who placed the tie on the track was to rob the train.

A Broken Axle Disables a Morris and Essex Train and Frightens the Passengers Badly.

Yesterday morning an accident occurred on the Morris and Essex Railroad, which, though happily free from accident to life or limb, is one of a class now very frequently recorded. One of the cars on an incoming train had an axle broken while the train was crossing the "Meadows," and was thrown from the track. Several other cars were jerked from the rails, and were more or less injured. Startled by the shock and consequent confusion, the passengers became dreadfully excited; women shrieked in terror, and men sprung to their feet in alarm, vainly striving to open the doors and leap out. However, the people had to get out and walk to their destination, much to their disgust.

Kansas Politics—Passage of the Apportionment Bill.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Feb. 17.—The Apportionment bill passed the House today. There was much excitement and a good deal of bitterness displayed during the roll-call, and many members explained their votes. There is no prospect of this bill passing the Senate without various modifications. A new section has been added to the Insurance bill, now before the House, which forces insurance companies to pay losses on buildings to the full amount insured, and stops them from setting up any defense as to the value of property, except in the cases of frauds in suits for the recovery of loss.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE WATCH OF BOON ISLAND.

They crossed the lonely and lamenting sea;
Its moaning seemed but singing. "Wilt thou dare,"
He asked her, "brave the loneliness with me?"
"What loneliness," she said, "if thou art there?"

Afar and cold on the horizon's rim
Loomed the tall light-house, like a ghostly sign;
They sighed not as the shore behind grew dim,
A rose of joy they bore across the brine.

They gained the barren rock, and made their home
Among the wild waves and the sea-birds wild;
The wintry winds blew fierce across the foam,
But in each other's eyes they looked and smiled.

Aloft the light-house sent its warnings wide,
Fed by their faithful hands, and ships in sight
With joy beheld it, and on land men cried,
"Look, clear and steady burns Boon Island light!"

And, while they trimmed the lamp with busy hands,
"Shine far and through the dark, sweet light," they cried;
"Bring safely back the sailors from all lands
To waiting love,—wife, mother, sister, bride!"

No tempest shook their calm, though many a storm
Tore the vexed ocean into furious spray;
No chill could find them in their Eden warm,
And gently Time lapsed onward day by day.

Said I no chill could find them? There is one
Whose awful footfalls everywhere are known,
With echoing sobs, who chills the Summer sun,
And turns the happy heart of youth to stone.

Inexorable Death, a silent guest
At every hearth, before whose footsteps flee
All joys, who rules the earth, and, without rest,
Roams the vast shuddering spaces of the sea;

Death found them; turned his face and passed her by,
But laid a finger on her lover's lips,
And there was silence. Then the storm ran high,
And tossed and troubled sore the distant ships.

Nay, who shall speak the terrors of the night,
The speechless sorrow, the supreme despair?
Still, like a ghost she trimmed the waning light,
Dragging her slow weight up the winding stair.

With more than oil the saving lamp she fed,
While lashed to madness the wild sea she heard;
She kept her awful vigil with the dead,
And God's sweet pity still she ministered.

O sailors, hailing loud the cheerful beam
Piercing so far the tumult of the dark,
A radiant star of hope, you could not dream
What misery there sat cherishing that spark!

Three times the night, too terrible to bear,
Descended, shrouded in the storm. At last
The sun rose clear and still on her despair,
And all her striving to the winds she cast,

And bowed her head and let the light die out,
For the wide sea lay calm as her dead love.
When evening fell, from the far land, in doubt,
Vainly to find that faithful star men strove.

Sailors and landsmen look, and women's eyes,
For pity ready, search in vain the night,
And wondering neighbor unto neighbor cries,
"Now what, think you, can ail Boon Island light?"

Out from the coast toward her high tower they sailed;
They found her watching, silent, by her dead,
A shadowy woman, who nor wept nor wailed,
But answered what they spake, till all was said.

They bore the dead and living both away.
With anguish time seemed powerless to destroy
She turned, and backward gazed across the bay,—
Lost in the sad sea lay her rose of joy.

—*Mrs. Celia Thaxter, in the Atlantic Monthly.*

HOW SANTA CLAUS CAME TO SIMPSON'S BAR.

It had been raining in the valley of the Sacramento. The North Fork had overflowed its banks and Rattlesnake Creek was impassable. The few boulders that had marked the Summer ford at Simpson's Crossing were obliterated by a vast sheet of water stretching to the foothills. The up stage was stopped at Granger's; the last mail had been abandoned in the *tules*, the rider swimming for his life. "An area," remarked the *Sierra Avalanche* with pensive local pride, "as large as the State of Massachusetts is now under water."

Nor was the weather any better in the foothills. The mud lay deep on the mountain road; wagons that neither physical force nor moral objurgation could move from the evil ways into which they had fallen, incumbered the track, and the way to Simpson's Bar was indicated by broken-down teams and hard swearing. And farther on, cut-off and inaccessible, rained upon and bedraggled, smitten by high winds and threatened by high water, Simpson's Bar on the eve of Christmas day, 1862, clung like a swallow's nest to the rocky entablature and splintered capitals of Table Mountain, and shook in the blast.

As night shut down on the settlement, a few lights gleamed through the mist from the windows of cabins on either side of the highway now crossed and gullied by lawless streams and swept by marauding winds. Happily most of the population were gathered at Thompson's store, clustered around a red-hot stove, at which they silently spat in some accepted sense of social communion that perhaps rendered conversation unnecessary. Indeed, most methods of diversion had long since been exhausted on Simpson's Bar; high water had suspended the regular occupations on gulch and on river, and a consequent lack of money and whisky had taken the zest from most illegitimate recreation. Even Mr. Hamlin was fain to leave the Bar with fifty dollars in his pocket—the only amount actually realized of the large sums won by him in the successful exercise of his arduous profession. "Ef I was asked," he remarked somewhat later—"ef I was asked to pint out a purty little village where a retired sport as didn't care for money could exercise hisself frequent and lively, I'd say Simpson's Bar; but for a young man with a large family depending on his exertions, it don't pay." As Mr. Hamlin's family consisted mainly of female adults, this remark is quoted rather to show the breadth of his humor than the exact extent of his responsibilities.

Howbeit, the unconscious objects of this satire sat that evening in the listless apathy begotten of idleness and lack of excitement. Even the sudden splashing of hoofs before the door did not arouse them. Dick Bullen alone paused in the act of scraping out his pipe, and lifted his head, but no other one of the group indicated any interest in, or recognition of, the man who entered.

It was a figure familiar enough to the company, and known in Simpson's Bar as "The Old Man." A man of perhaps fifty years; grizzled and scant of hair, but still fresh and youthful of complexion. A face full of ready, but not very powerful sympathy, with a chameleon-like aptitude for taking on the shade and color of contiguous moods and feelings. He had evidently just left some hilarious companions, and did not at first notice the gravity of the group, but clapped the shoulder of the nearest man jocularly, and threw himself into a vacant chair.

"Jest heard the best thing out, boys! Ye know Smiley, over yar—Jim Smiley—funniest man in the Bar? Well, Jim was jest telling the richest yarn about—"

"Smiley's a —— fool," interrupted a gloomy voice.

"A particular —— skunk," added another in sepulchral accents.

A silence followed these positive statements. The Old Man glanced quickly around the group. Then his face slowly changed. "That's so," he said reflectively, after a pause, "certingly a sort of a skunk and suthin of a fool. In course." He was silent for a moment as in painful contemplation of the unsavoriness and folly of the unpopular Smiley. "Dismal weather, ain't it?" he added, now fully embarked on the current of prevailing sentiment. "Mighty rough papers on the boys, and no show for money this season. And to-morrow's Christmas."

There was a movement among the men at this announcement, but whether of satisfaction or disgust was not plain. "Yes," continued the Old Man in the lugubrious tone he had within the last few moments unconsciously adopted—"yes, Christmas, and to-night's Christmas Eve. Ye see, boys, I kinder thought—that is, I sorter had an idee, jest passin like you know—that may be ye'd all like to come over to my house to-night and have a sort of tear round. But I suppose, now, you wouldn't? Don't feel like it, may be?" he added with anxious sympathy, peering into the faces of his companions.

"Well, I don't know," responded Tom Flynn, with some cheerfulness. "P'r'aps we may. But how about your wife, Old Man? What does she say to it?"

The Old Man hesitated. His conjugal experience had not been a happy one, and the fact was known to Simpson's Bar. His first wife, a delicate, pretty little woman, had suffered keenly and secretly from the jealous suspicions of her husband, until one day he invited the whole Bar to his house to expose her infidelity. On arriving, the party found the shy, *petite* creature quietly engaged in her household duties, and retired abashed and discomfitted. But the sensitive woman did not easily recover from the shock of this extraordinary outrage. It was with difficulty she regained her equanimity sufficiently to release her lover from the closet in which he was concealed and escape with him. She left a boy of three years to comfort her bereaved husband. The Old Man's present wife had been his cook. She was large, loyal and aggressive.

Before he could reply, Joe Dimmick suggested with great directness that it was the "Old Man's house," and that, invoking the Divine Power, if the case were his own, he would invite who he pleased, even if in so doing he imperiled his salvation. The Powers of Evil, he further remarked, should contend against him vainly. All this delivered with a terseness and vigor lost in this necessary translation.

"In course. Certainly. Thet's it," said the Old Man with a sympathetic frown. "Thar's no trouble about thet. It's my own house, built every stick on it myself. Don't you be afeared o' her, boys. She may cut up a trifle rough—ez wimmin do—but she'll come round." Secretly the Old Man trusted to the exaltation of liquor and the power of a courageous example to sustain him in such an emergency.

As yet, Dick Bullen, the oracle and leader of Simpson's Bar, had not spoken. He now took his pipe from his lips. "Old Man, how's that yer Johnny gettin' on? Seems to me he didn't look so peart the last time I seed him on the bluff heavin' rocks at Chinamen. Didn't seem to take much interest in it. Thar was a gang of 'em by yar yesterday—drownded out up the river—and I kinder thought o' Johnny, and how he'd miss 'em! May be now, we'd be in the way ef he wus sick?"

The father, evidently touched not only by this pathetic picture of Johnny's deprivation, but by the considerate delicacy of the speaker, hastened to assure him that Johnny was better, and that a "little fun might 'liven him up." Whereupon Dick arose, shook himself, and saying, "I'm ready. Lead the way, Old Man: here goes," himself led the way with a leap, a characteristic howl, and darted out into the night. As he passed through the outer room he caught up a blazing brand from the hearth. The action was repeated by the rest of the party, closely following and elbowing each other, and before the astonished proprietor of Thompson's grocery was aware of the intention of his guests, the room was deserted.

The night was pitchy dark. In the first gust of wind their temporary torches were extinguished, and only the red brands dancing and flitting in the gloom like drunken will-o'-the-wisps indicated their whereabouts. Their way led up Pine Tree Cañon, at the head of which a broad, low bark-thatched cabin burrowed in the mountain-side. It was the home of the Old Man, and the entrance to the tunnel in which he worked when he worked at all. Here the crowd paused for a moment, out of delicate deference to their host, who came up panting in the rear.

"P'r'aps ye'd better hold on a second out yer, whilst I go in and see thet things is all right," said the Old Man with an indifference he was far from feeling. The suggestion was graciously accepted, the door opened and closed on the host, and the crowd, leaning their backs against the wall and cowering under the eaves, waited and listened.

For a few moments there was no sound but the dripping of water from the eaves, and the stir and rustle of wrestling boughs above them. Then the men became uneasy, and whispered suggestion and suspicion passed from the one to the other. "Reckon she's caved in his head the first lick!" "Decoyed him inter the tunnel, and barred him up, likely." "Got him down, and sittin' on him." "Prob'ly bilin suthin to heave on us; stand clear the door, boys!" For just then the latch clicked, the door slowly opened, and a voice said, "Come in out o' the wet."

The voice was neither that of the Old Man nor of his wife. It was the voice of a small boy, its weak treble broken by that preternatural hoarseness which only vagabondage and the habit of premature self-assertion can give. It was the face of a small boy that looked up at theirs—a face that might have been pretty and even refined, but that it was darkened by evil knowledge from within, and dirt and hard experience from without. He had a blanket around his shoulders, and had evidently just risen from his bed. "Come in," he repeated, "and don't make no noise. The Old Man's in there talking to mar," he continued, pointing to an adjacent room which seemed to be a kitchen from which the Old Man's voice came in deprecating accents. "Let me be," he added, querulously to Dick Bullen who had caught him up, blanket and all, and was affecting to toss him into the fire, "let go o' me you d—d old fool, d'ye hear?"

Thus adjured, Dick Bullen lowered Johnny to the ground with a smothered laugh, while the men, entering quietly, ranged themselves around a long table of rough boards which occupied the centre of the room. Johnny then gravely proceeded to a cupboard and brought out several articles which he deposited on the table. "Thar's whiskey and crackers and red herons and cheese." He took a bite of the latter on his way to the table. "And sugar." He scooped up a mouthful en route with a small and very dirty hand. "And terbacker. Thar's dried appils too on the shelf, but I don't admire 'em. Appils is swellin'. Thar," he concluded, "now wade in, and don't be afeard. I don't mind the old woman. She don't b'long to me. S'long."

He had stepped to the threshold of a small room, scarcely larger than a closet, partitioned off from the main apartment, and holding in its dim recess a small bed. He stood there a moment looking at the company, his bare feet peeping from the blanket, and nodded.

"Hello, Johnny! You ain't goin' to turn in agin, are ye?" said Dick.

"Yes, I are," responded Johnny, decidedly.

"Why, wot's up, old fellow?"

"I'm sick."

"How sick?"

"I've got a fevier. And childblains. And roomatiz," returned Johnny, and vanished within. After a moment's pause, he added in the dark, apparently from under the bedclothes,—"And biles!"

There was an embarrassing silence. The men looked at each other, and at the fire. Even with the appetizing banquet before them, it seemed as if they might again fall into the despondency of Thompson's grocery, when the voice of the Old Man, incautiously lifted, came deprecatingly from the kitchen.

"Certainly! Thet's so. In course they is. A gang o' lazy drunken loafers, and that ar Dick Bullen's the ornariest of all. Didn't hev no more sabe than to come round yar with sickness in the house and no provision. Thet's what I said: 'Bullen,' sez I, 'it's crazy drunk you are, or a fool,' sez I, 'to think o' such a thing.' 'Staples,' I sez, 'be you a man, Staples, and 'spect to raise h—ll under my roof and invalids lyin' round?' But they would come—they would. Thet's wot you must 'spect o' such trash as lays round the Bar."

A burst of laughter from the men followed this unfortunate exposure. Whether it was overhead in the kitchen, or whether the Old Man's irate companion had just then exhausted all other modes of expressing her contemptuous indignation, I cannot say, but a back door was suddenly slammed with great violence. A moment later and the Old Man reappeared, haply unconscious of the cause of the late hilarious outburst, and smiled blandly.

"The old woman thought she'd jest run over to Mrs. McFadden's for a sociable call," he explained, with jaunty indifference, as he took a seat at the board.

Oddly enough it needed this untoward incident to relieve the embarrassment that was beginning to be felt by the party, and their natural audacity returned with their host. I do not propose to record the convivialities of that evening. The inquisitive reader will accept the statement that the conversation was characterized by the same intellectual exaltation, the same cautious reverence, the same fastidious delicacy, the same rhetorical precision, and the same logical and coherent discourse somewhat later in the evening, which distinguish similar gatherings of the masculine sex in more civilized localities and under more favorable auspices. No glasses were broken in the absence of any; no liquor was uselessly spilt on floor or table in the scarcity of that article.

It was nearly midnight when the festivities were interrupted. "Hush," said Dick Bullen, holding up his hand. It was the querulous voice of Johnny from his adjacent closet: "O dad"

The Old Man arose hurriedly and disappeared in the closet. Presently he reappeared. "His rheumatiz is coming on agin bad," he explained, "and he wants rubbin." He lifted the demijohn of whisky from the table and shook it. It was empty. Dick Bullen put down his tin cup with an embarrassed laugh. So did the others. The Old Man examined their contents and said hopefully, "I reckon that's enough; he don't need much. You hold on all o' you for a spell, and I'll be back;" and vanished in the closet with an old flannel shirt and the whisky. The door closed but imperfectly, and the following dialogue was distinctly audible:

"Now, sonny, whar does she ache worst?"

"Sometimes over yar and sometimes under yer; but its most powerful from yer to yer. Rub yer, dad."

A silence seemed to indicate a a brisk rubbing. Then Johnny:

"Hevin' a good time out yer, dad?"

"Yes, sonny."

"To-morrer's Chrismiss—ain't it?"

"Yes, sonny. How does she feel now?"

"Better. Rub a little furder down. Wot's Chrismiss, anyway? What's it all about?"

"O, it's a day."

This exhaustive definition was apparently satisfactory, for there was a silent interval of rubbing. Presently Johnny again:

"Mar sez that everywhere else but yer everybody gives things to everybody Chrismiss, and then she jist waded inter you. She sez thar's a man they call Sandy Claws, not a white man, you know, but a kind o' Chinemin, comes down the chimbley night afore Chrismiss and gives things to chillern—boys like me. Put's 'em in their butes! Thet's what she tried to play upon me. Easy now, pop, whar are you rubbin' to—thet's a mile from the place. She jest made that up, didn't she, jest to aggrewate me and you? Don't rub thar.... Why, dad?"

In the great quiet that seemed to have fallen upon the house the sigh of the near pines and the drip of leaves without was very distinct. Johnny's voice, too, was lowered as he went on, "Don't you take on now, fur I'm gettin' all right fast. Wot's the boys doin' out thar?"

The Old Man partly opened the door and peered through. His guests were sitting there sociably enough, and there were a few silver coins in a lean buckskin purse on the table. "Bettin' on suthin,—some little game or 'nother. They're all right," he replied to Johnny, and recommenced his rubbing.

"I'd like to take a hand and win some money," said Johnny, reflectively, after a pause.

The Old man glibley repeated what was evidently a familiar formula, that if Johnny would wait until he struck it rich in the tunnel he' have lots of money, &c., &c.

"Yes," said Johnny, "but you don't. And whether you strike it or I win it, it's about the same. It's all luck. But its mighty cur'o's about Chrismiss—ain't it? Why do they call it Chrismiss?"

Perhaps from some instinctive deference to the overhearing of his guests, or from some vague sense of incongruity, the Old Man's reply was so low as to be inaudible beyond the room.

"Yes," said Johnny, with some slight abatement of interest, "I've heerd o' him before. Thar, that'll do, dad. I don't ache near so bad as I did. Now wrap me tight in this yer blanket. So. Now," he added in a muffled whisper, "sit down yer by me till I go asleep." To assure himself of obedience, he disengaged one hand from the blanket, and grasping his father's sleeve, again composed himself to rest.

For some moments the Old Man waited patiently. Then the unwonted stillness of the house excited his curiosity, and without moving from the bed, he cautiously opened the door with his disengaged hand, and looked into the main room. To his infinite surprise it was dark and deserted. But even then a smouldering log on the hearth broke, and by the upspringing blaze he saw the figure of Dick Bullen sitting by the dying embers.

"Hello!"

Dick started, rose, and came somewhat unsteadily toward him.

"Whar's the boys?" said the Old Man.

"Gone up the cañon on a little *pasear*. They're coming back for me in a minit. I'm waitin' round for 'em. What are you starin' at, Old Man," he added with a forced laugh; "do you think I'm drunk?"

The Old Man might have been pardoned the supposition, for Dick's eyes were humid and his face flushed. He loitered and lounged back to the chimney, yawned, shook himself, buttoned up his coat and laughed. "Liquor ain't so plenty as that, Old Man. Now don't you git up," he continued as the Old Man made a movement to release his sleeve from Johnny's hand. "Don't you mind manners. Sit jest whar you be; I'm goin' in a jiffy. Thar, that's them now."

There was a low tap at the door. Dick Bullen opened it quickly, nodded "good night" to his host, and disappeared. The Old Man would have followed him but for the hand that still unconsciously grasped his sleeve. He could have easily disengaged it; it was small, weak and emaciated. But perhaps because it was small, weak and emaciated, he changed his mind, and, drawing his chair closer to the bed, rested his head upon it. In this defenseless attitude the potency of his earlier potations surprised him. The room flickered and faded before his eyes, reappeared, faded again, went out, and left him—asleep.

Meantime Dick Bullen, closing the door, confronted his companions. "Are you ready?" said Staples. "Ready," said Dick; "what's the time?" "Past twelve," was the reply; "can you make it?—it's nigh on fifty miles, the round trip hither and yon." "I reckon," returned Dick, shortly. "Whar's the mare?" "Bill and Jack's holdin' her at the crossin'." "Let 'em hold on a minit longer," said Dick.

He turned and re-entered the house softly. By the light of the guttering candle and dying fire he saw that the door of the little room was open. He stepped toward it on tiptoe and looked in. The Old Man had fallen back in his chair, snoring, his helpless feet thrust out in a line with his collapsed shoulders, and his hat pulled over his eyes. Beside him, on a narrow wooden bedstead, lay Johnny, muffled tightly in a blanket that hid all save a strip of forehead and a few curls damp with perspiration. Dick Bullen made a step forward, hesitated, and glanced over his shoulder into the deserted room. Everything was quiet. With a sudden resolution he parted his huge mustaches with both hands and stooped over the sleeping boy. But even as he did so a mischievous blast, lying in wait, swooped down the chimney, rekindling the hearth, and lit up the room with a shameless glow from which Dick fled in bashful terror.

His companions were already waiting for him at the crossing. Two of them were struggling in the darkness with some strange misshapen bulk, which, as Dick came nearer, took the semblance of a great yellow horse.

It was the mare. She was not a pretty picture. From her Roman nose to her rising haunches, from her arched spine hidden by the stiff *machillas* of a Mexican saddle, to her thick, straight, bony legs, there was not a line of equine grace. In her half-blind but wholly vicious white eyes, in her protruding under lip, in her monstrous color, there was nothing but ugliness and vice.

"Now then," said Staples, "stand cl'ar of her heels, boys, and up with you. Don't miss your first holt of her mane, and mind ye get your off stirrup quick. Ready!"

There was a leap, a scrambling struggle, a bound, a wild retreat of the crowd, a circle of flying hoofs, two springless leaps that jarred the earth, a rapid play and jingle of spurs, a plunge, and then the voice of Dick somewhere in the darkness, "All right!"

"Don't take the lower road back onless you're hard pushed for time! Don't hold her in down hill! We'll be at the ford at five. G'lang! Hoopa! Mula! Go!"

A splash, a spark struck from the ledge in the road, a clatter in the rocky cut beyond, and Dick was gone.

* * * * *

Sing, O Muse, the ride of Richard Bullen! Sing, O Muse of chivalrous men! the sacred quest, the doughty deeds, the battery of low churls, the fearsome ride and grewsome perils of the Flower of Simpson's Bar! Alack! she is dainty, this Muse! She will have none of this bucking brute and swaggering, ragged rider, and I must fain follow him, in prose, afoot!

It was one o'clock, and yet he had only gained Rattlesnake Hill. For in that time Jovita had rehearsed to him all her imperfections and practiced all her vices. Thrice had she stumbled. Twice has she thrown up her Roman nose in a straight line with the reins, and, resisting bit and spur, struck out madly across country. Twice had she reared, and, rearing, fallen backward; and twice had the agile Dick, unharmed, regained his seat before she found her vicious legs again. And a mile beyond them, at the foot of a long hill, was Rattlesnake Creek. Dick knew that here was the crucial test of his ability to perform his enterprise, set his teeth grimly, put his knees well into her flanks, and changed his defensive tactics to brisk agression. Bullied and maddened, Jovita began the descent of the hill. Here the artful Richard pretended to hold her in with ostentacious objurgation and well-feigned cries of alarm. It is unnecessary to add that Jovita instantly ran away. Nor need I state the time made in the descent; it is written in the chronicles of Simpson's Bar. Enough that in another moment, as it seemed to Dick, she was splashing on the overflowed banks of Rattlesnake Creek. As Dick expected, the momentum she had acquired carried her beyond the point of balking, and holding her well together for a mighty leap, they dashed into the middle of the swiftly-flowing current. A few moments of kicking, wading and swimming, and Dick drew a long breath on the opposite bank.

The road from Rattlesnake Creek to Red Mountain was tolerably level. Either the plunge in Rattlesnake Creek had dampened her baleful fire, or the art which led to it had shown her the superior wickedness of her rider, for Jovita no longer wasted her surplus energy in wanton conceits. Once she bucked, but it was from force of habit; once she shied, but it was from a new freshly-painted meeting-house at the crossing of the county road. Hollows, ditches, gravelly deposits, patches of freshly-springing grasses flew from beneath her rattling hoofs. She began to smell unpleasantly, once or twice she coughed slightly, but there was no abatement of her strength or speed. By two o'clock he had passed Red Mountain and begun the descent to the plain. Ten minutes later the driver of the fast Pioneer coach was overtaken and passed by a "man on a Pinto hoss"—an event sufficiently notable for remark. At half-past two Dick rose in his stirrups with a great shout. Stars were glittering through the rifted clouds, and beyond him, out of the plain, rose two spires, a flag-staff and a straggling line of black objects. Dick jingled his spurs and swung his *riata*, Jovita bounded forward, and in another moment they swept into Tuttleville, and drew up before the wooden piazza of "The Hotel of All Nations."

What transpired that night at Tuttleville is not strictly a part of this record. Briefly I may state, however, that after Jovita had been handed over to a sleepy ostler, whom she at once kicked into unpleasant consciousness, Dick sallied out with the barkeeper for a tour of the sleeping town. Lights still gleamed from a few saloons and gambling-houses; but, avoiding these, they stopped before several closed shops, and by persistent tapping and judicious outcry roused the proprietors from their beds, and made them unbar the doors of their magazines and expose their wares. Sometimes they were met by curses, but oftener by interest and some concern in their needs, and the interview was invariably concluded by a drink. It was three o'clock before this pleasantry was given over, and with a small water-proof bag of india-rubber strapped on his shoulders Dick returned to the hotel. But here he was waylaid by Beauty—Beauty opulent in charms, affluent in dress, persuasive in speech, and Spanish in accent! In vain she repeated the invitation in "Excelsior," happily scorned by all Alpine-climbing youth, and rejected by this child of the Sierras—a rejection softened in this instance by a laugh and his last gold coin. And then he sprang to the saddle and dashed down the lonely street and out into the lonelier plain, where presently the lights, the black line of houses, the spires and the flag-staff sank into the earth behind him again and were lost in the distance.

The storm had cleared away, the air was brisk and cold, the outlines of adjacent landmarks were distinct, but it was half-past four before Dick reached the meeting-house and the crossing of the county road. To avoid the rising grade he had taken a longer and more circuitous road, in whose viscid mud *Jovita* sank fetlock deep at every bound. It was a poor preparation for a steady ascent of five miles more; but *Jovita*, gathering her legs under her, took it with her usual blind, unreasoning fury, and a half-hour later reached the long level that led to Rattlesnake Creek. Another half-hour would bring him to the creek. He threw the reins lightly upon the neck of the mare, chirruped to her, and began to sing.

Suddenly *Jovita* shied with a bound that would have unseated a less-practiced rider. Hanging to her rein was a figure that had leaped from the bank, and at the same time from the road before her arose a shadowy horse and rider. "Throw up your hands," commanded this second apparition, with an oath.

Dick felt the mare tremble, quiver, and apparently sink under him. He knew what it meant and was prepared.

"Stand aside, Jack Simpson, I know you, you d—d thief. Let me pass or —"

He did not finish the sentence. *Jovita* rose straight in the air with a terrific bound, throwing the figure from her bit with a single shake of her vicious head, and charged with deadly malevolence down on the impediment before her. An oath, a pistol-shot, horse and highwayman rolled over in the road, and the next moment *Jovita* was a hundred yards away. But the good right arm of her rider, shattered by a bullet, dropped helplessly at his side.

Without slackening his speed he shifted the reins to his left hand. But a few moments later he was obliged to halt and tighten the saddle-girths that had slipped in the onset. This in his crippled condition took some time. He had no fear of pursuit, but looking up he saw that the eastern stars were already paling, and that the distant peaks had lost their ghostly whiteness, and now stood out blackly against a lighter sky. Day was upon him. Then completely absorbed in a single idea, he forgot the pain of his wound, and mounting again dashed on toward Rattlesnake Creek. But now *Jovita's* breath came broken by gasps, Dick reeled in his saddle, and brighter and brighter grew the sky.

Ride, Richard; run, *Jovita;* linger, O day!

For the last few rods there was a roaring in his ears. Was it exhaustion from loss of blood, or what? He was dazed and giddy as he swept down the hill, and did not recognize his surroundings. Had he taken the wrong road, or was this Rattlesnake Creek?

It was. But the brawling creek he had swam a few hours before had risen, more than doubled its volume, and now rolled a swift and resistless river between him and Rattlesnake Hill. For the first time that night Richard's heart sank within him. The river, the mountain, the quickening east swam before his eyes. He shut them to recover his self-control. In that brief interval, by some fantastic mental process, the little room at Simpson's Bar, and the figures of the sleeping father and son, rose upon him. He opened his eyes wildly, cast off his coat, pistol, boots and saddle, bound his precious pack tightly to his shoulders, grasped the bare flanks of *Jovita* with his bared knees, and, with a shout, dashed into the yellow water. A cry rose from the opposite bank as the head of a man and horse struggled for a few moments against the battling current, and then were swept away, amid uprooted trees and whirling drift-wood.

* * * * *

The Old Man started and woke. The fire on the hearth was dead, the candle in the outer room flickering in its socket, and somebody was rapping at the door. He opened it, but fell back with a cry before the dripping, half-naked figure that reeled against the doorpost.

"Dick?"

"Hush! Is he awake yet?"

"No,—but Dick?—"

"Dry up, you old fool! Get me some whisky *quick!*" The Old Man flew and returned with—an empty bottle! Dick would have sworn, but his strength was not equal to the occasion. He staggered, caught at the handle of the door, and motioned to the Old Man.

"Thar's suthin' in my pack yer for Johnny. Take it off. I can't."

The Old Man unstrapped the pack and laid it before the exhausted man.

"Open it, quick!"

He did so with trembling fingers. It contained only a few poor toys—cheap and barbaric enough, goodness knows, but bright with paint and tinsel. One of them was broken; another, I fear, was irretrievably ruined by water; and on the third—ah me! there was a cruel spot.

"It don't look like much, that's a fact," said Dick ruefully.... "But it's the best we could do.... Take 'em, Old Man, and put 'em in his stocking, and tell him—tell him, you know—hold me, Old Man"—The old man caught at his sinking figure. "Tell him," said Dick, with a weak little laugh—"tell him Sandy Claus has come."

And even so, bedraggled, ragged, unshaven and unshorn, with one arm hanging helplessly at his side, Santa Claus came to Simpson's Bar and fell fainting on the first threshhold. The Christmas dawn came slowly after, touching the remoter peaks with the rosy warmth of ineffable love. And it looked so tenderly on Simpson's Bar that the whole mountain, as if caught in a generous action, blushed to the skies.—*Bret Harte, in the Atlantic Monthly.*

ABOUT GLASS.—The elements which enter into the composition of the subject of glass are silex or flint, soda, potash, lime, clay or its metallic basis, and minium or red lead, the matter which colors house-painters' priming. They are mixed together in the crucible of the glass-house, and then combined or melted by the aid of fire. The temperature (in all cases high) at which fusion is attained, varies with the kind of glass and the ingredients of which it is composed. Window-glass is made of flint, soda and lime; bottle-glass, of flint and iron, (in the shape of ferruginous sand,) soda, lime and clay; crown-glass, of flint, potash and lime; and so on for other kinds of glass. The greater the number of bases used in the composition, the more easily they are melted into glass. Hence, for cheap glasses, such as bottle-glass, the manufacturer mixes as many different elements as possible, in order to obtain his result at the least possible expenditure of fuel. Nevertheless, as often happens, what is gained in one way is lost in another; for the greater the fusibility of the glass, the more it is liable to decomposition by atmospheric and other influences.

This decomposition is evidenced by curious and even beautiful phenomena. Old window-glass, and especially stable window-glass, manifests incipient decay by the iridescent tints which cover its surface. Bottles that have long been buried in the earth or submerged in ponds become most striking and ornamental specimens, from the gorgeous hues which they display; their transparence is gone, and they are coated with small scales shining with metallic lustre. By exposure to great heat and gradual cooling, glass also becomes unvitrified and opaque, presenting a great resemblance to crockery, and named, after its discoverer, Réaumur's porcelain. The opacity results from the formation of microscopic crystals of one of the earthy silicates which constitute glass, in consequence of the volatilization of the alkaline ingredient. Such porcelain is in request for decorative purposes; nor is this the only way in which the decomposition of the original compound has been turned to account.

Soluble glass is obtained by melting in a crucible a mixture of fifteen parts of quartz reduced to a fine powder, ten parts of carbonate of potash, and one part of pulverised charcoal. For use, it is broken up into little bits, and then dissolved in boiling water till the solution has the consistency of syrup. It is somewhat muddy and has an alkaline taste. Nevertheless, it must be very pure not to effloresce under the action of the air after a certain lapse of time. A good plan is to cover the articles to be protected with several coats of the soluble glass, beginning with a weak solution, to be followed by a more concentrated liquid. Its efficacy is also increased by mixing with it some other incombustible substance, powdered clay for instance.—*All the Year Round.*

TITIAN'S BIRTHPLACE.—At Pieve di Cadore "Il divino TIZIANO" was born in 1477; at Pieve di Cadore he lived till he was ten years old; to Pieve di Cadore he returned year after year, for love of his kindred, men and mountains. There, after the death of his wife, in 1530, he took refuge with his three motherless little children; and during this visit he painted, on a banner for the village church, a picture of three little children giving flowers to a Madonna seated on a throne.

There, in 1560, he came again, old, but not bent, and bearing the titles of Count of the Empire and Knight of the Golden Spur.

There also he would have fled, in 1576, when the plague was sweeping Venice; but brave and strong to the last, he delayed going until an edict had been issued forbidding the departure of any citizen from Venice. So in Venice he died, ninety-nine years old, alone, forsaken even by his servants; and the pestilence which had taken his life thwarted his purpose even after his death, for none dared carry his body—as he had willed, and left order for its burial—to Pieve di Cadore.

They buried it in haste in the church of the Frari, in Venice, dropping into the grave the knightly insignia which the Emperor had given to the painter; and for nearly half a century no stone marked the spot where the insignia lay turning to dust, and the dust lay turning into insignia of those mysterious things "which shall be."

The house where he was born was a poor little cottage, low and black and smoky; an old woman, who looked as if she might be a hundred or a thousand years old, was hobbling and mumbling about in the kitchen, over just such a stone platform of cooking-stove as we had left in the inn. She was used to receiving visitors in the name of TITIAN, and had a glib string of improbable story at her tongue's end. The huge rafters overhead were burned and smoked into blacks and yellows and browns, which were stronger witness to centuries than any words could give; and an old stone fountain in front of the house, presided over by a nameless, featureless stone saint, plashed away into an eight-sided stone basin; a very dirty little boy was sailing a chip in it; probably he looked not unlike another little boy who sailed chips in it 400 years ago, and whose name now gives honor to the cottage walls in this inscription: "Within these humble walls TIZIANO VECELLI began his celebrated life."—*From Bits of Travel by H. H.*

ANECDOTES OF PHILIP ASTLEY.—It has been said that ASTLEY was uneducated, and it may be added that he was a man of somewhat violent temper. His energetic nature was wont to find expression in very intemperate language. But time out of mind fierce words and comminatory expletives have been considered indispensable to the due carrying on of the business of the stage. He was a very despot in his theatre. He had the reputation of applying his whip indiscriminately to his biped and quadruped players. Perhaps it was only to the last named he referred, however, when he said to Mr. HARRIS, the manager of Covent Garden, who had complained of the insubordination of his company, "Why don't you serve your performers as I do mine? Never let 'em have anything to eat till they've done acting." When told by his master-carpenter that it would be impossible to produce a new play by the time he had fixed for its performance, he demanded angrily, "Who's Mr. Impossible, Sir? I don't know him. I never heard of him. He don't live in this house, Sir! and he never shall! Go to your work!" He was obeyed, and the piece was duly forthcoming at the stated date. "Do you think you are dealing with your horses?" JOHN KEMBLE asked him once, with superb scorn, when a dispute had arisen in regard to the rent to be paid for the Liverpool Theatre, the property of the tragedian, which ASTLEY had hired for a season. "D—n you, Sir!" cried ASTLEY, hotly, "and do you think you are going to play *Richard III.* over me!"—*All the Year Round.*

NEW VIEWS ABOUT SUN-SPOTS.—Mr. PROCTOR, in a communication to the Astronomical Society, shows reason for believing that the spots on the sun are an effect of volcanos, roused, as it appears, into activity by the relative proximity of the planets. This view is supported by the fact, that earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur most frequently on our globe when the moon is nearest to us. Even the small changes produced by tidal action were supposed by the late Sir JOHN HERSCHEL, to have an exciting effect on volcanos in the neighborhood of the coast. "And if," says Mr. PROCTOR, "the mightiest of the planets sympathises with solar action—if, when the sun is most disturbed, the belts of Jupiter are also subject (as of late and in 1860) to strange phenomena of change—how readily do we find an explanation of what would otherwise seem so mysterious, when we remember that, as Jupiter disturbs the mighty mass of the sun, so the sun would reciprocally disturb the mass of the largest of his attendant orbs." The Astronomer-royal for Scotland, in his last annual address to the Board of Visitors of the Edinburgh Observatory, presents another aspect of the solar question. He states that he finds a correspondence between the sun-spot period and the cycle of temperature, as shown by the underground thermometers under his charge. It seems likely that meterologists will have in future to bestow more attention on the sun than hitherto, for astronomical observers in other places are discovering coincidences in other phenomena as well as in temperature. The observer at Toronto believes that he has made out a connection between the annual rainfall at that place and the sun-spots; and at Oxford, eight years' observation of the direction of the wind shows that it has a regular amount of range between the maximum and the minimum of visible sun-spots. From this we may infer that local meteorological observations will henceforth be discussed with reference to the grand periodical phenomena of the sun.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE AMPEZZO PASS.—A strange hopelessness almost holds me back from the attempt to speak of that day's journey through the Ampezzo Pass. They who have not seen it will not believe; they who have seen it will smile that one should try to put such shapes into words. Possibly geologists can tell what a dolomite mountain is; how and why it is so seamed, so jagged, so wrought into castle and battlement and obelisk and cathedral-front; beautiful and terrible and graceful and grotesque; by turns, all at once; in sunlight, in shadow, at noon, at night; shifting and changing tint with every breath of wind or cloud on its surfaces: but to common men's eyes, these dolomite ranges are as unlike all other mountain forms as is Cellini's carven work to market-place pottery.

They seem like supernatural architecture gleaming out of supernatural realms in upper air. There are spires and minarets and bell-towers and turrets and colonnades and wrought walls; that they are ten, twelve, thirteen thousand feet away, that no human foot can scale them, no living earthly thing abide among them, only makes their distinct semblance of palace and church and city the more uncanny. And when, as often happens, a sudden wreath of cloud or fantastic growth of moss changes some scarred and lined rock into giant likeness of human face, it becomes still harder not to believe that they are tenanted by beings not of flesh and blood. One such face we saw, which never took its eyes off us for miles. Then sharp turns in the road made no change in it, except to draw the gray hood of fir closer round its cheeks, and to make it look more and more weird.

These startling and fantastic mountain shapes hedged us, walled us, seemed to marshal themselves to opose us, all the way from Longarone to Tai Codare. In spite of ourselves we were overawed. If the sun had not shone gayly and the peasants had not whistled and sung, I think we might have been afraid. But every little village was astir with work, and babies were everywhere; we met low two-wheeled wagons filled with hay, slowly pulled along by donkeys, while the driver slept on his back; wagons loaded heavily with beech and pine boards, and drawn by oxen which looked like gigantic Maltese kittens with horns. The meadows were green with a greenness so shining that it seemed to blaze; whole fields were solid mosaics of color, with red and blue and yellow and white flowers. Little chapels were perched up on apparently inaccessible heights, above every village. "Why do they put the chapels so high up, Giacomo?" said I. "It must be very hard to climb to them."

"Ah, Signora, the air is holier there," replied the Barnstable fisherman.

At Perarollo, the river Boita, and the river Piave, and the huge dolomite Antelao, 11,000 feet high, all join hands to close up the Ampezzo Pass. This is, perhaps, the most picturesque spot of the road. The rivers force the mountains back a little, and the sun pours in; high up on all sides are small plateaus of green pasture; the village is built into every niche of foothold it can find, and is full of pretty summer-houses of brown and yellow wood. On each river are lumber-mills, and the glistening logs are rolling and drifting down on both sides.

Three times this wonderful Ampezzo road winds across the front of the Antelao before it can venture to turn it; it seems to cling to the mountain's side like an elastic ladder of stone, a perfect miracle of engineering. We were hours climbing slowly back and forth on that dolomite wall, tacking, like a ship in contrary winds. From the first tier of the road we looked up to the other two, hanging above our heads; from the upper we looked down into Perarollo, and could see no trace of the road by which we had come.—*From Bits of Travel by H. H.*

M. JANSEN ON THE CORONA.—Without entering into a discussion, which will form part of my narrative, I shall say, in the first place, that the magnificent corona observed at Sholoor showed itself under such an aspect that it seemed to me impossible to accept for it any cause of the nature of the phenomena of diffraction or reflection upon the globe of the moon, or of simple illumination of the terrestrial atmosphere. But the arguments which militate in favor of an objective and circumsolar cause acquire invincible force when we inquire into the luminous elements of the phenomenon. In fact, the spectrum of the corona appeared in my telescope, not continuous, as it had previously been found, but remarkably complex. I detected in it, though much weaker, the brilliant lines of hydrogen gas, which forms the principal element of the protuberances and chromosphere; the brilliant line which has already been indicated during the eclipses of 1869 and 1870, and some other fainter ones; obscure lines of the ordinary solar spectrum, especially that of the sodium (D;) these lines are much more difficult to perceive. These facts prove the existence of matter in the vicinity of the sun; matter which manifests itself in total eclipses by phenomena of emission, absorption and polarisation. But the discussion of the facts leads us still further. Besides the cosmical matter independent of the sun which must exist in its neighborhood, the observations demonstrate the existence of an excessively rare atmosphere, with a base of hydrogen, extending far beyond the chromosphere and protuberances, and deriving its supplies from the very matter of the latter—matter which is projected with so much violence, as we may ascertain every day. The rarity of this atmosphere at a certain distance from the chromosphere must be excessive: its existence, therefore, is not in disagreement with the observations of some passages of comets close to the sun.—*Nature.*

BAD-GASTEIN.—Sure enough, wise old proverb: "There is but one Gastein." For, knows the world any other green and snow-circled village which holds a waterfall 300 feet high in its centre? One hesitates at first whether to say the waterfall is in the town, or the town in the waterfall, so inextricably mixed up are they; so noisy is the waterfall and so still is the town. Some of the houses hang over the waterfall; some of the threads of the waterfall wriggle into the gardens. The longer you stay the more you feel that the waterfall is somehow at the bottom of everything. From one side to other of this valley an arrow might easily fly. Both walls are green almost to the very top with pastures and fir woods, and dotted with little brown houses, which look as if birds had taken to building walled nests on the ground and roofing them over. To the west the wall is an unbroken line. Behind it the sun drops early in the afternoon like a plummet. Sunset in Gastein is no affair of the almanac. Every point has its own calendar. Long after Gastein—or Bad-Gastein, as we ought to begin to call it—is in shadow, Hof-Gastein, in the open meadow three miles below, is yellow with the sun. To the east and south are more mountains and higher, but not in range with each other,—the Stüble, the Radhausberg, Arkogel, and Gamskarkogel, all between six and twelve thousand feet high. Thus the view from the west side of the valley has far more beauty and variety. There are now on this side only a few houses, but ultimately it must be Gastein's West End.

The geologists, who know, say that where now are the valleys of Gastein and Böckstein were once two great lakes, which the earth in a spasm of thirst some day gulped down at a swallow; all but the water of the perverse river Ache, which would not be swallowed. When the cold water went in, some of the pent-up hot water jumped at the chance of getting out: hence the famous hot springs, great marvel and blessing of Gastein.

There are eighteen of these hot springs, some trickling slowly from the rocks, some bubbling out in the very midst of the cold water of the cascade. They make the best of their loopholes of escape, coming into town at the rate of 132,000 cubic feet every twenty-four hours. The water is perfectly colorless and tasteless; yet the list of sulphates and chlorides, &c., of which it is made, is a long one, numbering nine in all. The recipe is an old one, and probably good, though it sounds formidable.—*From Bits of Travel by H. H.*

LONGEVITY OF POETS AND PHILOSOPHERS.—Poetry, we should be inclined to say, from a cursory inspection of the most accessible facts, is almost as destructive as those trades which are proposed to be the subjects of Parliamentary interference. It is as bad as razor-grinding. Looking through any list of English poets, the number of early deaths is startling. Burns and Byron, and Shelley, and Keats, and Chatterton will occur at once. To the list of those who died before fifty, we may add Spenser, Thomson, Collins and Goldsmith. Shakespeare managed just to get beyond his fiftieth year, and Pope and Gray got halfway from fifty to sixty; but an aged poet is an exception of the proverbial kind. Milton lived to a respectable age, but then he long refrained from indulgence in this dangerous practice in favor of the superior (we speak from a sanitary point of view) pursuit of political life. He did not long survive the recurrence to his earlier pursuits. Cowper lived to near seventy; but it drove him mad. Dryden reached the same age without the same penalty, and Wordsworth, by dint of a regular country life, survived all his contemporaries, and attained the respectable age of eighty. The only wonder, in the last case, is that a man of so sound a constitution, and placed under such favorable circumstances, did not live to confute Sir G. Cornewall Lewis; he is really a case of premature death, and we suspect that the "Ode on the Intimations of Immortality" took ten years out of his life, while his other inspired moments may account for the remaining period. Beside which, two years in the lakes cannot be counted for more than one in London. Dryden alone remains to confront us; and it must be confessed that Dryden's poetry comes very close to the borders of prose. By way of contrast, let us suggest the names of a few speculative philosophers among English writers of reputation. We find that Bacon and Hume lived to be sixty-five; Berkeley to be sixty-nine; Locke, seventy-two; Reid, eighty-six, and Hobbes, ninety-one. Among the German metaphysicians, Kant died at eighty, and Schelling at seventy-nine, while Hegel was prematurely cut off at sixty-two. In France, Malebranche lived, in spite of a delicate constitution, to be eighty-seven, and then he had to be killed by an encounter with his brother metaphysician, Berkeley. Descartes, it is true, died at about the age of Shakspeare, but Descartes was naturally delicate, whereas we can hardly doubt the Shakspeare had a fine constitution. If they had exchanged persuits, no one can say that Shakspeare might not have rivalled Hobbes, and Descartes perished as early as Keats. Spinoza, again, died at forty-four, but De Quincey very properly argues from this and other circumstances that he must have been murdered. Let us hope for the credit of philosophy that such was the case. At any rate, though the shortest-lived of metaphysicians, he would have had a very fair tenure of life for a poet. We have not indulged in any profound researches, but we have had the curiosity to determine the average age of the English poets contained in a short list at the end of the *Golden Treasury*. The result comes out precisely fifty-six, which, according to our German authority, is just that of the most unhealthy of all professions. The average, however, is materially increased by the admission of such unreasonably long-lived people as Rogers and Mrs. Barbauld, and other minor poets. A still shorter list of metaphysicians gives an average of sixty-eight years, or a length of life superior even to that of the clergy; but we admit that it would be desirable to base any decided theory on a wider collection of facts.—*The Saturday Review.*

A CUBAN WEDDING.—The wearisome ordeal at length comes to an end—the nuptial-day arrives. The ceremony, such as it is, takes place very late in the night; indeed, it is early morning before I and my male friends reach the cathedral where the event is to be celebrated. A single bell tolls like a funeral-knell as we enter a small chapel connected with the sacred edifice. It is a dreary apartment, dismally lighted with two long wax-candles. Nobody is present save myself, the male friends already mentioned, and the sacristan, who enlivens us by trying (and failing) to decorate, with false flowers and false candles, a miserable altar-piece at one extremity of the chapel. My importance as a bridegroom is not at present appreciated either by myself or by my friends, with whom I converse upon indifferent subjects, and who, like myself, are attired in ordinary walking costume.

Presently a kitrin, or gig on enormous wheels, drawn by a couple of mules, with a black postilion in jack-boots, halts without. The bride, accompanied by her mother and a friend, alight, and without taking notice of anybody in particular, pass silently into the chapel. The importance of my position does not reveal itself by this act, nor is it considerably improved when the ecclesiastic who is to marry us emerges from a dark corner, smiles artificially around him, and exhausts the rest of his amiability with the ladies. But the priest is not so unconscious of me as I suppose. Soon he singles me out from the group of males near him, and bids me follow him, my bride, and my future mother-in-law, into an adjacent chamber. But little is required of me here besides affixing my signature to a paper which I do not read; and when the holy man has addressed something or other to me in the Latin language, I am politely requested to withdraw. Shortly after my retirement, the bride and the escort issue from the mysterious chamber, and after saluting us all round, take their departure and drive away. My distinguished position seems to be scarcely increased by these proceedings; but when my friends congratulate me, the lights of the chapel are extinguished, and the decorations on the miserable altar-piece are stowed away. I endeavor to realize the feelings of a married man. I follow my friends as they lead the way to the bride's parental roof, consoling myself with newly-rolled cigarettes as I walk along.

It is nearly two A. M. before we reach the scene of the festivities, where most of the guests are already assembled. A long table has been tastefully arranged with sweetmeats, cakes, fruit, wine and other luxuries, and some of the guests, whose appetites could not be restrained, have already inaugurated the festivities. Much confusion, uproar, and struggling after dainties peculiar to a Cuban banquet prevail, and it is not without an effort that I contrive at last to find a place near my bride. Healths are drunk and responded to incessantly, and often simultaneously; rather, as it would seem, for the excuse of drinking champagne and English bottled ale, than from motives of sentiment.

When enough cigarettes have been smoked, and enough wine and beer have been disposed of, all the company rises with one accord. The ladies throw light vails across their shoulders, the gentlemen don their Panamas, and the bride and her mother, together with the bridegroom and all the guests, followed by an army of black domestics, leave Doña BELEN's habitation, and marching in noisy procession along the narrow streets, arrive at the bride's future home. It is a one-storied dwelling with marble floors, whitewashed walls, and is furnished with brand-new cane-bottomed chairs and other adornments belonging to a Cuban residence. The huge doors and windows of every apartment are thrown open to their widest, and the interior being brilliantly lighted with gas, the view from the street is almost as complete as it is within the premises. Everybody crowds into the latter, and examines the arrangements of each chamber with as deep an interest as if they were wandering through an old baronial mansion with cards of invitation from its absent owner. The reception-room, the comedor or dining-room, the out-houses around the patio or court-yard, are carefully inspected by the throng, who are irrepressible even in respect of the dormitory assigned for the use of the bridegroom, and that allotted to the bride, and situated in quite a different direction.

Everybody's curiosity being satisfied, everybody, save the newly-married pair and a few black domestics, are wished a "muy buenas noches," or, more correctly speaking, (for the hour is four A. M.,) a very good-morning.—*All the Year Round.*

THE PRINCIPAL STREET OF SIMLA.—A long, narrow, winding road, between wooden houses, stained dull red, and two stories in height, runs up a slight incline on a sharp hill-crest, dividing two valleys. The lower story of every house has neither doors nor windows in front, but is a little cave merely, serving at once as warehouse and workshop. Passing through this busy little street, you see, in turn, every trade and occupation being carried on. There is a shop full of tailors, with high turbans on, busily at work; one of them is reading in a sing-song voice to the others some ancient tale of Mussulman prowess, or of the miraculous deeds of the Prophet. In the little adjoining cell or shop, as we may call it by courtesy, is an old gray-bearded man, brooding over a little earthen stove, and blowing into flame a few lumps of charcoal, through a little brass tube, with all his might. Opposite to him is sitting another old fellow, who is picking and catching at something in the fire with a pair of tiny tongs. One or two large gold nose-rings are lying near on a little tray beside a silver bangle or two, indicating the manufactory and depot of a goldsmith. After every few minutes of exertion, the two old gentlemen cease from their labors, to take a whiff from the tall hookahs standing near, and to exchange a friendly word with the carpenter who works in the little hole on the opposite side of the street. At present, this artisan is bending over a piece of wood he holds between his toes, and into which he is drilling an eyelet with an instrument that looks like a child's bow. Near him, his son, also sitting on his haunches, on the floor, and holding between his toes a half-made comb, is vigorously working with a tool, suggesting the idea of some horrible instrument of torture, but really acting in the capacity of a saw. Strewed about the floor are a plank or two; some unfinished pieces of work; a couple of long pipes; a small, naked, crawling child; and a piece of sugar-cane.

From a neighboring shop, sounds of animated conversation strike upon the ear. A grain-merchant surrounded by little bags of corn and boxes of flour, is sitting in a remote corner of his shop, wrapped up closely in a dirty white cloth, and without moving his hands, is raising his head to suck the fragrant hookah. Half-a-dozen of his clients are attempting to bargain with him, and sitting in a row on their hams in front, all are talking at once. Proudly conscious of his monopoly, he does not trouble himself to bandy idle words, but, with all the patience of the Oriental, calmly waits till they have made up their minds to pay his price for whatever they want. In the opposite corner, an enormously obese old man is stretched out at full length, sound asleep. This is the shopkeeper's venerable parent, who has retired from active life, and pensioned himself on his son. But we must peep into a tiny little place about the size of a rabbit-hutch, next door to the grain-merchant's shop. An aged gentleman, with huge brass-rimmed spectacles, is fingering delicately with a wire forceps some hard, gray, little particles collected in an iron dish. Presently, he picks out one, and applies it to a very small grindstone, the handle of which he turns with his great toe. This is a jeweler, as you can see by the little papers of green and yellow stones exposed on a board, lying beside him; and he is putting faces on rough garnets which have been brought to him by some of the neighboring villagers. His grandson, a fat little urchin, in Summer costume—a yard of string—is sitting gravely in front of him, reading out of a very ancient-looking book in Hindi character. It is the whole library of the family, and the old man has known it well since the day he first read it to his grandpapa in the same ancestral little shop. But still he appears to be interested, and every now and then pauses in his work to exclaim, "Wah! wah!" as an incident of peculiar interest is arrived at. To the Eastern mind novelty has no charms; and a book with which the reader is familiar is regarded as an old tried friend, who will not disappoint by any unanticipated dullness, or disturb the mind by any unlooked-for brilliancy.

We must visit one more shop in the bazaar—the largest and one of the most important—the sweetmeat shop. We had better not enter, though, as the floor is honey-combed with numerous little clay ovens, and there would be no little danger of being precipitated into a caldron of liquid toffy. Four—dreadfully unclad—men, carefully oiled, to protect their skin against the great heat, are moving about with long iron spoons, stirring here and mixing there, or kneading into little fids various compounds of coarse sugar and rancid butter. The outcome of their labors is exposed to view on a broad board. Candies, rocks and toffies of every shape, but all of the same light-brown color, buried in flies and wasps, both dead and alive, are heaped up in brass dishes or little wooden platforms. A stray child, the color of the confections, has got mixed up with them, and is languidly sucking a column of "lump of delight" nearly as big as its leg. Less fortunate youngsters are seen hovering about, regaling themselves with the savory smells which issue forth. Now and then some big hill-man purchases for a few little shells a block off one of the dishes, and straightway goes out into the road, seats himself on his heels, and devours it, to the great entertainment of a swarm of naked little urchins and a pariah dog or two.

All over India, sweetmeats are consumed as a substantial article of food. A native when traveling seldom eats anything else; and between the two great meals, at all times, he whiles away the long noon of the Indian Summer day by sucking lollipops or candy between the whiffs of his hookah. Large dishes of sweetmeats are very common presents to make on religious festivals or domestic red-letter days, and when a Hindu wants to be very merry or very dissipated, he never gets drunk, as a Scotchman does, but goes to a "mithai" shop, and makes himself ill with candied sugar. Now that we have shopped a little in the bazaar, let us take a stroll through it. It is thronged with natives, from the scarlet and golden messenger of the British Government, to our old friends, the wild dirty Tibetan. Sauntering in a bazaar is the *summum bonum* of life to a Hindu. Standing chatting in the middle of the roadway, or smoking a pipe with some friends in a shop, or sitting on the edge of the gutter, quietly contemplating the passers-by, he is perfectly happy. Within twenty yards is one of the grandest scenes in the world—a splendid panorama of hill and valley, with the eternal snows as a background on one side, while on the other the view melts away into the distant plains across which the great Sutlej is seen like a silver band. But to our brown friends such things possess no attraction. The bustle, the closeness, the smells, the flies, the pariah dogs, the unowned children of the kennel, and all the other attractions of the bazaar, are to them more pleasing than the majestic tranquillity of mountain, and valley, and far-off plain.—*Chambers's Journal.*

RELICS OF MOZART.—But all our weary indifference vanished the moment we crossed the threshold of the chamber in which Salzburg keeps the relics of her MOZART. On the walls were portraits of MOZART at different ages, beginning with him at six years old, in the court dress which he wore when he played before MARIA THERESA. In this he is a round-cheeked, stupid, obstinate-looking little boy, just such as play in the dirt in every road in Germany today.

A large and not very good oil-painting shows him as a young man playing a duet with his sister, to the severe critic their father, who sits by listening with his violin resting on his arm. Above them hangs the picture of their mother, a portrait within a portrait, far the most striking face in the group. If the portraits be good, it is easy to see that however much mechanical facility MOZART may have inherited from his father, the Chapel-Master, his fine quality of genius came from his mother.

CONSTANCE WEBER, with her hair in indescribable snarl, hangs between MOZART's mother and sister. If she habitually wore her hair in that fashion, MOZART's marriage is inexplicable. Further on she appears again, subdued into the meekest of old ladies, with light curls and a close cap, the Frau NISSEN. Her "2d Mann," as the good little Irishman wrote it down for us, was one NISSEN, a Danish consul, and a very commonplace-looking Nissen he was, if one may judge from his picture, which looked strangely out of place in the room devoted to relics of MOZART.

In the middle of the room stood MOZART's piano, a small one of only five octaves, but shaped like the grand pianos of today. Tinkle, tinkle went the keys under the little man's red puffy fingers. We did not dare ask him to let it alone, but with each note that he struck it became harder than ever to fancy MOZART's ever having been seated before it. No wonder that BEETHOVEN said disrespectful things of pianos, if this be a specimen of the best their day afforded. What would he and MOZART say to an Erard or Chickering of 1869! Against the wall stood a still more old-fashioned thing with still more pathetic tinkle to its keys, a little old spinet, on which, if we understood correctly, MOZART composed his Requiem. This, too, we wished to see locked forever; how much more touching memorial of a great musician would be his instrument forever locked, never to be played on by mortal hand, than set wide open in a museum to be thrummed by masters and misses in the same mood in which they would carve their names on the legs, if it were permitted.

My letter will be too long, if I tell in detail of all the interesting relics in this room; manuscript music, composed and written by MOZART at the age of eight; old exercise books from which he had practiced; four large volumes of manuscript letters; one short note which can be bought for the small sum of two hundred francs; an old frayed and faded satin letter-case, which was embroidered for him by one of his wife's sisters, and which he always carried in his pocket; a seal and a ring which he always wore; these were tossing about loose in a common box, and with them a garnet cross which had belonged to his sister.—*From Bits of Travel by H. H.*

TWO CELEBRATED HORSES.—PHILIP ASTLEY was undoubtedly the best horse-tamer of his time, and as a judge of what may be called "trick horse-flesh," he has perhaps never been equaled. He generally obtained his stud from Smithfield, caring, as he said, "little for shape, make or color; temper was the only consideration." He rarely gave more than five pounds for each. For this price he had obtained his accomplished horse *Billy*, a great popular favorite, playful as a kitten with those he knew, and deeply versed in all the learning of the circus. *Billy* could fire off pistols, take a tea-kettle off a blazing fire, lay the cloth, arrange cups and saucers, and invite the clown to tea. All agreed that he could do everything but talk. But one day *Billy* was arrested by the Sheriff, not on account of any extravagance of his own, but owing to the misconduct of a groom, one SAUNDERS, to whom he had been lent. SAUNDERS had been many years in ASTLEY's employ, and had borrowed *Billy* to exhibit him by way of private speculation. This terminated in the prisonment of SAUNDERS in the Fleet, and the sale of *Billy* to the highest bidder. For three years the favorite was lost sight of. Accidentally two of ASTLEY's "riders" discovered *Billy* drawing a cart in Whitechapel. There could be no question of the fact, for upon hearing a peculiar clicking together of the nails of the forefinger and thumb—one of the signs or sounds ASTLEY had always employed in training his stud—*Billy* had pricked up his ears, pranced and danced in a very remarkable manner. The recognition was mutual. *Billy's* present proprietor was well content to part with him at a very moderate price, "for," as he explained, "though he's the best-tempered creature breathing, yet sometimes he does cut such very rum capers that we calls him the mountebank." Forthwith *Billy* was restored to his friends; all was forgiven, and he reappeared in the circus as though he had never been absent from it, made tea, went through all his "business," and so continued to do for many years, dying at last of sheer old age, universally respected and regretted.

But a steed even more famous than *Billy* was ASTLEY's charger, the Spanish horse given him by Gen. ELLIOTT after the German war. The Spanish horse could perform all *Billy's* tricks and more; could ungirth his own saddle, wash his own feet in a pail of water, and, as some allege, even curry-comb himself. The Spanish horse is reputed to have lived to the mature age of forty-two. When his teeth failed him, he subsisted upon a daily allowance of two half-quartern loaves. Even after death he served the theatre of which he had long been a main ornament and support. His hide was tanned and made into a thunder-drum, "which," writes an intimate friend of the deceased, "was placed on the prompt side of the orchestra, and when its rumbling sounds died on the ears of those who knew the circumstances, it served to their recollection as a parting knell." The thunder-drum probably went the way of many theatrical properties. It must have perished in 1841—if it survived so long—when for a third time ASTLEY's amphitheatre was totally consumed by fire.—*All the Year Round.*

DEATHS FROM WILD BEASTS AND SNAKES IN INDIA.—India is not quite such a pleasant place to live in, after all, if we may judge from the statistics recently issued by the Calcutta Government of deaths, during the three years ending 1869, from wild beasts and snakes in India. Bengal leads off with 14,787 deaths from snake-bites, and 6,741 from wild beasts. Madras counts 760 from snake-bites, and 888 from wild beasts. Northwest Provinces, 2,474 and 2,168 respectively. Central Provinces, 1,961 and 1,347. Bombay is more moderate, the return being 588 deaths from snakes, and 148 from wild beasts; while British Burmah seems the safest place of all, there only having been 22 deaths from snake-bites—but here we think there must be a mistake—and 107 from wild beasts.—*Once a Week.*

EXTORTIONATE FREIGHTS.

Shameful Exactions by the Railroad Monopolies—Complaints of the Merchants—Proposed Legislative Action.

For several years past during the Winter season the country merchants, particularly from the western part of the State, have complained of the almost insufferable tariff imposed upon their goods by the railroad monopolies. It has been the custom of the railway companies for a long time, (as soon as water competition had ceased by the final closing of the rivers and canals by ice,) to advance all freights at least one hundred per cent. The many complaints of the New-York merchants, especially the large dry-goods jobbers and grocers, have induced Mr. ALVORD to introduce a bill to the Legislature providing that the railroads of the State shall not charge in Winter for the transportation of freight an increase of more than twenty-five per cent. above what they charge in Summer, and that the gross charges on freight for short distances shall not be greater than the same charges for long distances; meaning that it shall not cost more proportionately to get merchandise transported from New-York to Albany than from New-York to Buffalo. A representative of the TIMES yesterday called upon a number of the largest dry-goods and grocery merchants in the City, and all denounced in the most marked manner the course of the railroad companies. They said that the trade in leading articles, such as sugar, molasses, staple dry goods, &c., was being gradually taken away from them in consequence of the exorbitant Winter freights. Said one: "A country store-keeper, living for instance at Dansville, Livingston County, fifty miles from Rochester, can now buy goods from a Rochester jobber, who purchases in Boston, far cheaper than he can in New-York, because there is at least a difference of ten cents a hundred on the freight, and I would gladly take that amount as my profit on the goods, and would do a good business all the year round." The head of the extensive dry goods establishment of H. B. CLAFLIN & Co. informed the reporter that he was delighted to see that that there was a prospect of some legislative action being taken, and did not think that twenty-five per cent. was "above the mark." Mr. CLAFLIN, in concluding his remarks, said: "You see, Sir, the great and radical trouble is that not only the Boston and Albany road but all the New-England roads are managed by the merchants themselves, and not by stock-jobbers, as is the case in New-York. Here the stock speculator thinks the freights will come to him anyhow, and does nothing, and cares less about attracting country trade by low freights." Wherever the reporter went the same story was told, and an earnest desire was expressed by all that the Legislature would make some law to protect their interests.

Municipal Matters.

Mr. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver of Taxes, has collected $38,176 49 for taxes during the past week.

Marshal HART has granted the following licences during the past week: Boarding-houses, 11; express, 7; venders, 47; carts and cartmen, 46; coaches, 17; porter, 1; two-horse cars, 100; one-horse cars, 20; drivers, 14; total, 273. Total amount received for the same, $5,751 50.

Mr. G. D. CARDOZO, Chief of this Bureau, reports that he has received during the week 131 complaints of violations of various City ordinances, all of which have been referred to the proper departments for remedy.

The Tax Commissioners have appointed MATTHEW BURNS to a clerkship, vice DANIEL BOSTWICK, removed.

THE ARMS TRADE.

Its Enormous Extent—Who Wants Arms—Their Price—Where They go to—Cartridges.

It must be mentioned with regret, that while giving due consideration to those more terrible and apparently spasmodic rages which seem epidemic to the human race, a very large proportion of mankind are always getting themselves into a chronic state of hot water. To use this term in its mildest sense means something decidedly more serious than the idea of plunging oneself crustacean-like into a boiling pot. This sudden elevation of temperature can only be kept up at its maximum by means of cannons, muskets and pistols, by bayonets and sabres, with the necessary adjuncts of shrapnel-cannister, powder and ball, shell and fuse. Soudan bites her thumb at Darfur, away off in negro land, or Venezuela quarrels with Colombia, nearer to our shore, or Chili refuses to honor her President, or Zanzibar her head man—(all these discussions arising from causes perfectly indifferent to the rest of mankind,) immediately an appeal is made to arms, and all necessary preparations are perfected for killing people in the most summary way. Such is the constant want of weapons all over the world, that should a merchant, without much respect for international law, load up a good sized vessel with arms and ammunition of approved kinds, and set out with the intention of disposing of them wherever he could find a market, it would not be impossible for him to sell his cargo three or four times over in a six months' voyage.

If one could only get inside of some of those large establishments in New-York or London, where you can be furnished with anything you want for human destruction, from a pocket pistol to a columbiad, where the accomplished managing head could inform you to a fraction, in all the nicety of detail, what was requisite for the defense of a barricade, or the contest in the street, up to the armament necessary for a whole army corps during a six months' campaign, what a number of State secrets one might learn. Monaco to all intents and purposes is at peace with all the world. Suddenly comes a stranger into the arm market. He buys a Derringer and pays for it. Next day a revolver tempts his fancy. The day after he purchases a gross of them, and orders them by express, C. O. D., for Monaco. Before the week is over a thousand Remingtons, or Enfields, or Sharps, or Gallaghers, of the most approved pattern, with a million or so of cartridges, follow. Two or three weeks elapse, when suddenly, like a storm in the Summer skies, bursts forth to the world the horrid news that either barricades defended with armed men have sprung up like enchantment in the streets of Monaco, and that the Prince is fighting for his life, or that that mighty potentate has formed a junction with the Pope, to fight over again the Schleswig-Holstein question. All the world, even the astute BISMARCK, is astonished, and several diplomatists hang themselves from chagrin at not having been fully posted. Yet two or three very quiet men, either in London or New-York, have been for some time perfectly aware that some trouble was brewing there, and have been expecting news of a bellicose character from this quarter for the last month. Of course it was none of their business to inquire what the arms were to be used for. Regarded as simple articles of merchandise, put on a precise footing with soap or sugar, somebody wanted them, paid the price asked for them, and that was the end of it. Of course they knew a row of some kind was hatching there, but that was somebody else's lookout.

The business of buying and selling arms, though an important one before the civil war, during the rebellion reached to an enormous extent. Since that period, with occasional lulls, it has been a very constant one. Save England and Prussia, there is not a single country in Europe, Africa, Asia or South America that has not been a large purchaser of arms from the United States. South America and Mexico seem to be wanting something to blow their heads off with, or to rip out their vitals with all the year round. They may be described with Cuba as being always in the market. Lead in musket-balls is never heavy in these marts, and lines of guns are always going off. An insatiate desire for every kind of weapon of destruction seems to influence them. In Mexico revolutions and counter-revolutions can be counted upon with the same certainty by the trade, as grocers are sure of disposing of their extra stocks of plums and citron about Christmas time. Minor South American States are always making pronunciamientos, and all such long-sounding terms have for interpreters gun-shots and sabre-slashes.

The revolution made of late years in breech-loading pieces did for a while unsettle the market, yet there is demand for muzzle-loaders. Even the old-fashioned "Brown Bess," with the gaping muzzle and gun-flint arrangement, at present considered as a pre-Adamite weapon, has its admirers. In fact there is a good demand for them. Did you hunt the market through you could not find 3,000 of them. East and west coast of Africa want this kind of gun, and when they can be found, they may be shipped to our African brothers with a goodly chance of profit. Some time ago, a paragraph ran through the American Press, in regard to a large quantity of very fair muskets bought at a very low figure, and shipped to China and Japan. They found no sale there, the Chinese and Japanese disdaining anything else than breech-loaders. The large houses, selling arms of all kinds and qualities, strange to say, occupy at times the position of being neutral ground. During the Crimean war, Russian and English ordnance officers met very frequently in the same establishment, each one busy as to the interests of his Government, only occupied with the idea of getting the best arms in the quickest possible period, knowing, of course, all the time, that they might be buying the exact weapon, which might be the means of exterminating each other. To-day, Spaniard and Cuban buy side by side, exchange a stealthy glance, may even covertly inquire about one another's health, each one hoping internally to see the other garroted.

The business is one requiring enormous capital, and no end of acuteness. Credits are out of the question. If war is a pleasant amusement, it must be settled for, as far as powder and guns go, on the spot. "No money, no fight," seems, and very properly, to be a rule with the trade. Timbuctoo may have it all its own way today, and may have paid a million for its guns, and Sackatoo may be at its last gasp. The former might ask a credit for just a thousand dollars more. But war at all times is a risky business, and before a week is over the Sackatooans may be routing the Timbuctooans, foot, horse and dragoons, and your money risked in Timbuctoo will be good for nothing.

The enormous character of the business can hardly be appreciated at a single glance. It is perfectly impossible to say what a country may want after a single engagement. A defeat costs millions on millions of dollars, and a victory but little less. A house in this business may be called on at a moment's warning, not only for guns, but for clothes and shoes, for batteries and harness, and must be prepared to add even subsistence to the category of wants. Rapidity of execution is everything. It may be worth while to pay, in order to get 5,000 guns at a certain place at a given time, a million of dollars, when a delivery a week later would be worse than useless. The scope of mind, the power of combination, the precision as to detail, acquired by the leading houses in this kind of trade partakes of the miraculous. Once an important contract given them the utmost care is taken that not only the quality of the arms shall be such as is required, but that all the minutiæ of detail as to delivery and shipment shall be strictly followed.

The profits in the business must be immense. When times are peaceful, stocks may be accumulated at very low figures. Good guns may be had then at prices ranging from one dollar and even less up to five or seven. They may stay in the warehouses one or two years or more, when suddenly the rage for slaughter seizes on some unhappy country, and they become eager purchasers of these arms at four to ten times their original cost. Cannons costing two cents a pound, bought when bombardments were at a stand-still, go off like hot cakes at ten to twelve cents a pound.

Ammunition is harder to handle. With a variety of gauges and different forms of projectiles, saving for certain accepted styles, the market is a more difficult one to manage. Though the deterioration in metallic cartridges is very small, in the old-fashioned paper cartridge it is considerable. Bargains, however, are frequently picked up, the value of the lead paying a profit, even when the powder is worth nothing more than the saltpetre in it. The manufacture of metallic cartridges has become so important, and the consumption of copper so much increased by their use, that it is asserted that the late rise in this metal is mainly due to this cause. In the United States the manufacturers of metallic cartridges are busy all the year round, and such is the perfection and rapidity of the machinery employed, that unlimited quantities can be produced at a moment's warning. It is quite a question whether our Government would not do better if they discontinued entirely the manufacture of either arms or ammunition. It seems apparent every day that the only use the Government have for such establishments is to try the arms and projectiles furnished by competing manufacturers.

There is a pretty picture by LANDSEER, familiar, probably, to most of our readers. On a pleasant breezy down, overlooking a Summer sea, plays a little child who wreathes a string of butter-cups, while a quiet, demure sheep crops the sweet grass growing from the very muzzle of some long-forgotten carronade. It is entitled "Peace." This print must be a great favorite, for it hangs in ever so many happy homes. You may even perchance see it in the shop-window, in close proximity to where many distinguished firms will conclude with you, in a perfectly honorable way, a transaction which has for its termination the cruel death of 10,000 human beings. When peace shall reign on earth no man can tell. The world has waited for it ever so long. Perhaps some day the pen may be mightier than the sword.

That was a very sad and cynical humorist who said, "Yes, the lion may lay down with the lamb, but it will only be when the lion has had the lamb for his supper."

FINE ARTS.

Opening of the Metropolitan Museum of Art—Picture Sales.

The pictures purchased in Europe by the Committee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art have recently been removed to the temporary gallery, No. 681 Fifth-avenue. There are 174 paintings in all, chiefly specimens of the Flemish school, though among them will be found examples by VAN DYCK, VELASQUEZ, Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS and GREUZE. Of the authenticity of the pictures no doubt can exist, as their history can be traced from their original owners upward to the present time, the larger portion of them having once belonged to the galleries of Louis Fould, Cardinal de Polignac, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, the Marquis Maison, Duchess de Berri, Edward Emerson, Lords Shaftesbury and Hastings, and Cardinals Tesch and Rubempre.

Yesterday a private view of these pictures was afforded to artists and members of the Press, and of the principal works we propose to give a brief notice. The most striking among them undoubtedly is "The Return of the Holy Family," by PETER PAUL RUBENS, which formerly belonged to the Museum at Brussels. The canvas has apparently been cut, and the work is so strikingly unequal in merit that we may well doubt whether the figure of Joseph is not by a less skillful hand than that of RUBENS. The figure and countenance of Mary, too, are commonplace, but the expression on the face of the child Jesus is surpassingly beautiful as he turns his head to look up at his mother. Near this large painting is a small one by VAN DYCK—"St. Martha Interceding for the Stoppage of the Plague." The figure of the saints, which is beautifully painted, is surrounded by angels. The expressions are admirable, and the color remarkably pure. The idea of the composition appears to have been taken from MURILLO, and in strength and fervor of expression it is almost equal to his work. A portrait of a young lady, also by VAN DYCK, is weak in color, poor in drawing and stiff in attitude, and gives no adequate idea of the power of this "greatest of portrait painters," being, probably, a very early work. Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS is represented by a portrait of Sir EDWARD HUGHES. The face is finely molded, the expression strong and the color truthful. We may gain some idea of the basis on which Sir JOSHUA's fame rested by an inspection of this work. JORDAENS is represented by two large works, "The Infant St. John Visiting the Infant Jesus," and "The Triumph of Bacchus." The last is extremely disappointing. The expression is certainly strong, but the drawing is simply ridiculous. The left arm is about eight inches longer than the right, the shoulders of Bacchus are those of a boy rather than of a man, and the wrists are apparently dislocated. The first-mentioned work is, however, very fine in many respects. The two children are, it is true, badly drawn and painted, the Jesus especially so, but the strength of expression on the faces of the persons surrounding them has never, we think, been surpassed. Take the countenances of the wrinkled old woman and of the man looking over her shoulder. Where shall one seek for anything equal to them? This picture once belonged to the famous Abbey of Abervode, most of the treasures from which are now in the Pinakothek of Munich. A strong and noble portrait of "The Count of Milan," by BORDONE, also claims attention. The fine, bold features are admirably molded, and the whole attitude and expression convey the idea of the patrician soldier. The largest canvas in the collection is the "Diogenes and Alexander," by GASPARD DE CRAYER. It was once in the possession of the Empress JOSEPHINE, and for some time ornamented the saloons of Malmaison. It contains some twenty life-size figures, and represents the interview between the all-conquering soldier and the cynic philosopher. The painting, taking it altogether, is not a striking one. The face, person and attitude of Alexander are commonplace, and, in fact, disappointing. The philosopher, as he reclines at ALEXANDER's feet, is the most naturally posed and best figure of the whole. The color generally is good, and the expression strong. The only specimen by GREUZE is the head of a young girl, a study for one of his larger pictures, which, though finely molded and possessing great strength of expression, gives the idea that it has been retouched. It is, nevertheless, a notable work. Among the landscapes are a gigantic one by HUYSMANS, taken from a castle of the Marquis of HASTINGS, but possessing no special merit; two or three fine works by RUYSDAEL, "A view on the Alkmarr, being especially worthy of notice; a good specimen of HOBBEMA and two superb works by GUARDI, besides many others of merit. FRANK HAL's portrait of "Hille Bobbe Van Harlem" must not, however, be forgotten. It is a marvel of expression, and, perhaps, the most striking of the smaller pictures in the collection.

It is to be regretted that the Committee having charge of the pictures should have allowed some of them to be revarnished so unskillfully as they have been. In one or two cases the varnish has been laid on so thick that a person looking at the picture sees his own face reflected therein. One of the best Ruysdaels has been treated in this manner.

In the preceding notice we have referred, and that briefly, to the most prominent paintings only in the collection. There are many others worthy of note to which we shall call attention hereafter. In regard to the admission of the public to the Museum, we understand that for the present, it will be by invitation of members only. It is fully intended, however, hereafter to make the collection entirely free to all. Within a few days, we believe, the location of a temporary Museum in the Central Park will be decided on.

PICTURE SALES.

A remarkably choice collection of paintings from the gallery of Mr. W. H. STEWART, of Philadelphia, the well-known art connoisseur, is now on exhibition at the Leavitt Art Galleries, No. 819 Broadway. Mr. STEWART has been residing in Paris for the past five years, and has resolved to dispose of his art collection in this country rather than assume the risk and expense of removing it to Europe. It comprises specimens by BRILLOUIN, PREYER, CARL BECKER, HIDDEMAN, WILHELM SCHLESSINGER, and other well-known foreign artists, with a choice selection of water-color drawings by PENLEY, HARDING and ROWBOTHAM, of the English school. Some fine specimens from the Goupil Gallery are also on exhibition at No. 819 Broadway, of which we shall give a more extended notice hereafter. The sale will take place on the evenings of the 27th and 28th instant.

At the Somerville Gallery a sale of a private collection of oil-paintings will take place on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings next. Among them we notice works of George H. Boughton, (a charming landscape,) T. L. Smith, William Hart, Eastman Johnson, Casilear, Pope, S. J. Guy, Gignoux, Moran and others.

The Case of Dutch Heinrich—He is Committed for Trial.

The examination in the case of HENRY NEUMAN, who is better known to his friends in the Central Detective office as Dutch Heinrich, who is charged with having stolen $33,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the Appleton and New-London Railroad and a promissory note for $14,000 from the office of J. S. KENNEDY & Co., No. 41 Cedar-street on the 15th ult., was concluded by Justice HOGAN yesterday. No new evidence was taken, but the time was occupied by the arguments of the counsel. Mr. W. F. HOWE, counsel for the defendant, in his argument contended that his client was not one of the men who had stolen the bonds, &c. His client knew positively nothing about the theft. He (counsel) knew who the thieves were, and was informed of the place where the bonds had been left for safe keeping, and, but for the violation of his official oath as a counselor, he could point out both the thieves and the bonds. The real thieves had endeavored to obtain from the owners of the bonds a percentage for the restoration of the bonds, but had failed.

Mr GARDNER, counsel for the Board of Brokers, replied briefly to the arguments advanced by the defendant, and Justice HOGAN subsequently announced that he would allow HEINRICH to find $15,000 bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury. In default of bail, Mr. NEUMAN was locked up in a cell at the Tombs.

THE ROTTEN BANKS.

The Market Savings Bank—What Mr. Patterson Has to Say—His Transactions With Conklin.

The Market Savings Bank was again crowded, yesterday, with depositors who were anxious to prove their claims. Eighty persons accomplished this object yesterday, making in all 1,000 persons who have proved their debts. The election of an assignee will take place on the 13th of March, and a Commissioner in Bankruptcy will attend on Saturday next, to complete the proving of claims. Among the heavy debtors of the bank is Mr. C. G. PATTERSON, who owes $16,500. This gentleman's name has been disagreeably mixed up in the affairs of the institution, and, to set himself right with the public, Mr. PATTERSON makes a statement, the substance of which is given below, of his entire transactions with the bank.

Mr. C. G. PATTERSON is the general agent in New-York of the Derby Coal Company of Pennsylvania, and has held that office for four years. He first became acquainted with CONKLIN, the defaulting secretary, by staying at the same hotel with him. Mr. DENNIS, the ex-receiver, stated shortly after the collapse of the bank, that CONKLIN had been the victim of PATTERSON, who was accused of being a confidence man. CONKLIN, he says, represented himself as a man of fortune, and manager of the Market Bank, and Mr. PATTERSON says that he never doubted his integrity and his strict attention to business. On the 16th of October, 1871, Mr. PATTERSON required some money for business purposes and applied to CONKLIN, with whom he was very intimate. The latter agreed to lend him the required sum, as PATTERSON supposed from his private resources. He received $16,500 from CONKLIN, giving as security first mortgage coupon bonds of the Derby Coal Company of Pennsylvania, to the amount of $22,000. On the 26th of December, 1871, Mr. PATTERSON borrowed $1 600 from CONKLIN, giving as security two promissory business notes, which are not yet matured, amounting in the aggregate to $1,825. These Mr. PATTERSON declares are the only monetary transactions he ever had with CONKLIN, and with these exceptions he never had any business, direct or indirect, with the Market Savings Bank. On the 9th of February inst., soon after the bank suspended payment, and, as he declares, before he had received any communication from the authorities, he wrote to the receiver that he had received no notice of claims to be made against him, mentioning the sums of money which he had received from CONKLIN. PATTERSON also says that the blood horses formerly in the possession of CONKLIN, and afterward seized by Mr. DENNIS, were obtained from him (PATTERSON) under false pretenses. In conclusion Mr. PATTERSON states that he never had, and has not now, the most remote intention of defrauding the bank in any way, but is ready and willing to pay all just claims upon him.

Mr. WORTH, the receiver, states that he has sent several communications to Mr. PATTERSON respecting this debt, and so far has received unsatisfactory replies. If Mr. PATTERSON will pay this sum, his name will be relieved from the very large amount of odium now attached to it.

An official of the bank was called upon yesterday, and upon being shown Mr. PATTERSON's statement said that in the main it was true, and his accounts of his financial transactions with the bank were quite correct.

The latest rumor about CONKLIN is that he is residing in Nevada, working some valuable silver mines which he purchased with the money alleged to be stolen by him from the Market Bank.

The Guardian Savings Bank—Sale by Auction of the Furniture and Fixtures.

The furniture and fixtures of the Guardian Savings Bank were sold by auction yesterday. Mr. DOUGHTY, (not "Doty," the Cashier,) officiated as auctioneer. The sale only realized $812 37. The largest figure was obtained for the walnut partition in the outer office, which was knocked down at $125. The large safe manufactured by MCBRIDE DAVIDSON, was not sold. A communication was received by Mr. QUINLAN, the Receiver, from Mr. Controller GREEN, stating that the safe had been paid for by the City two years ago. A large steel engraving of "Boss" TWEED hung in the outer office, received many derisive offers of sums varying from five cents to a dollar, but Mr. QUINLAN intimated that the ownership of that valuable work of art was doubtful, so that the tempting offers had to be declined. One gentleman expressed deep regret at this decision, as he stated that he had intended purchasing the portrait, and adding it to his already large collection of "Municipal Rogues."

The payment of depositors was resumed at 12 M., and the same backwardness was observed in the creditors; 200 of whom still remain unpaid, though their money is waiting for them.

The Bowling-Green Savings Bank Adjudicated a Bankrupt.

In the case of the Bowling-green Savings Bank, which came up before Judge BLATCHFORD yesterday, in the United States District Court in Bankruptcy, counsel for the receiver was allowed to appear as *amicus curiæ*; he contended that as the bank had been dissolved previous to service, having been attempted in the bankruptcy proceedings, there was no bank to serve the order upon; that a receiver, as a State officer, had been appointed, and the affairs of the bank commited to him for settlement, and therefore the matter was now exclusively in the jurisdiction of the State Courts. The State had created the bank, and had dissolved it, and had now taken possession of its dead body; and all this had been done before service was, as contended by the petioner, made in the bankruptcy proceedings. There was, therefore, nothing left for the bankruptcy Court to acquire jurisdiction ever.

Judge BLATCHFORD said that points substantially the same as these had been repeatedly passed upon by him, and always adversely. There was not a shadow of doubt but that the Bankruptcy Court had complete jurisdiction if proper petition was made.

The bank was then called in the formal manner, and no appearance being made on its behalf, an order adjudicating it an involuntary bankrupt was directed to be entered.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

We have received a copy of the memorial addressed to the Legislature by the Seventh Regiment relative to the bill providing a site on Reservoir-square for an armory for that command. The memorial states at length the various important services rendered by the Seventh since its organization in 1821. Among these we find mention of the "Election" and "Abolition" riots in 1834; the "Stevedore" riot in 1836; the "Flour" riot in 1837; the "Croton Water" riot in 1840; the "Astor-place" riot in 1849; the "Police" and "Dead Rabbit" riots in 1857; the "Draft" riot in 1863; and the "Twelfth of July" riot in 1871. Allusion is also made to the fact that during the great rebellion the Seventh furnished from its ranks ever 600 officers to the regular and volunteer army and navy of the United States, who were distinguished for their valor and patriotism, and many of whom won high military rank upon the field of battle, and sixty of whom sealed their devotion to the country with their lives. The new armory is also claimed on the ground that, prior to 1859, the members were subjected to great expense for rent of suitable quarters. The remainder of the document is devoted to specifying the desirability of the proposed site. The fact is, the Legislature ought to take such action as will provide proper barrack room for all of our City regiments, because at present none (except the Twenty-second) are in possession of proper facilities for practice in extended movements. Reservoir-square could accommodate several regiments and afford ample space for drill purposes. If the square is to be given up to that purpose let other commands have a chance.

The Seventy-first Regiment will give a grand full-dress reception on Washington's birthday (next Thursday) at the armory, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth-street. The affair will, no doubt, be a pleasant one, as the Committee has been untiring in its preparations.

A series of wing drills commenced in the Twenty-third Regiment on Thursday last. The next two occur on March 4 and 12. This command has made great progress during the Winter.

The Burnside Guards, of Norwalk, Conn., announce another entertainment, their tenth annual sociable, to come off at Military Hall, on the anniversary of Washington's birthday.

The Congressional Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds in Washington have discussed the subject of a statue of General Scott, to be placed in Scott-square, and agreed to report a resolution to the House for the erection of such statue.

It is claimed that the Richmond Light Infantry Blues is positively the oldest company in the United States—excepting the Ancient Artillery of Boston, which may possibly have the advantage of it by a few years.

The new uniforms for the Mansfield Guard, of Middletown, have arrived. They are neat and serviceable. Capt. Smith donned his and walked through Main-street on Friday, to show it to the citizens, many of whom had subscribed money toward the purchase of the uniforms.

The Emmet Guards, of New-Haven, recently elected the following officers to serve for one year: Captain, T. Sheridan; First Lieutenant, M. Fahy; Second Lieutenant, P. Little; First Sergeant, D. Carroll.

A meeting of the officers of the Connecticut National Guard, was held in the Hartford City Guard parlors, on Wednesday, about thirty officers, representing all the regiments, being in attendance. The Committee appointed at a previous meeting to prepare a constitution and by-laws presented a report, which was discussed at length and adopted by sections. The name of the organization is "The Officers' Association of the C. N. G.," and its object, the development of the interests of the Connecticut militia. Gen. Robert B. Crawford is President.

A new military organization has been formed in Albany entitled the "Crowley Guard," with Wm. N. Lombard, as Captain.

Lieut.-Gen. Doyle's term of service in the Dominion expires in May. He will be relieved of the command of the troops and the Governorship of the Province. Speculation is rife as to his successor in the Governorship.

The report from Montreal of eight regiments having been ordered from England for Canada is unfounded.

The Royal Artillery at Halifax is under orders for England, and will leave shortly. It will possibly be followed by the Sixtieth Rifles.

Much interest is manifested in Boston about the militia armories, and the city authorities are going to do something about them.

Our Richmond correspondent being in a humorous vein, states in a recent letter, the militia of Virginia consists of a Commander-in-Chief, (Gov. Walker,) an Adjutant-General, a dozen Major-Generals, two or three dozen Brigadier-Generals, and one regiment or battalion of infantry, consisting of seven volunteer companies, commanded by one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel and one Major. The Governor on the other hand announces that 106 regiments have been organized, but as the organization is only on paper, we suspect our correspondent is nearest the mark.

It is understood that the Twenty-first Regiment are considering a proposed excursion to Brooklyn during the coming Summer; also, that they have received an invitation from the Twelfth Regiment, of New-York, to pay them a visit.

The Seventy-ninth and Eighty-fourth Regiments will parade on Washington's birthday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 17.

BILLS REPORTED.

Among bills reported was one for the protection of purchasers of real estate at sales by order of the Surrogate.

REPORTS.

The majority of the Committee appointed to investigate the charges against Mr. TERWILLIGER, late Clerk of the Senate, submitted a report. It simply recites the facts and submits the testimony. The Controller of New-York transmitted a report of the gross amount of the taxes assessed in the county, and a list of property exempted from taxation.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

A bill to appoint a County Assessor in each of the counties of the State was introduced.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. LORD presented a preamble and resolutions reciting that President GRANT had been guilty of receiving presents, in commom with the late Clerk of the Senate. Therefore the President should resign, as the Clerk had done. The resolutions were laid on the table. The Senate adjourned until Monday evening, 26th inst.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. ALVORD rose to a question of privilege, and said that he had once before had occasion to refer to language used on this floor derogatory to his reputation, and he had noticed that such language was used by the same person. All he had to say was that the language was that of a coward, and the man using it was a coward. Mr. HAWKINS said that referred to him, and he had to say that he had used no language which was derogatory to the reputation of the gentleman. Mr. MACKAY was understood to say that he had used such language. Mr. HAWKINS said that if he had used any such language, applying it to any member of this House, he desired to recall and retract it fully. But when a crowd of politicians come here from New-York to influence legislation, he felt it his duty, as well as his right, to denounce them. His remarks, whatever they were, applied to them and not to members of the House. He was here to break the influence and control of these men, who were mere political hacks, and who had brought upon his City all the troubles it had suffered from. He went for a new Charter for the City, so that we can have a clean sweep of these politicians. He credited each man with the same earnestness for the right as he claimed for himself. He said he had been charged with playing into the hands of the Democracy because he would not support the Audit bill. His position was this, he thought this Legislature ought to rise above party and do what was right, irrespective of party, in the matters concerning New-York, though the heavens fall. He repeated, if he had said anything against the reputation of any gentleman here he begged now to retract it.

Mr. ALVORD said: Gentlemen of respectability have the right always and at any time to come here and attend upon our sessions. He was glad to welcome the distinguished members of the Committee of Seventy, and was glad to consult with them and hear their suggestions respecting the charter. The Chair said this question of privilege had been abused. A member had a right to rise to a question personal to himself, but he must use proper language. In this case very improper language had been used. The matter here ended.

RESOLUTIONS.

On motion of Mr. LIPPETT, the Superintendent of the Insurance Department was requested to transmit to the House the testimony taken in the case of the investigation made by him into the affairs of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of the City of New-York, and whether the same is filed in his office. On motion of Mr. JUDD, the Committee on Commerce and Navigation was authorized and directed to investigate the affairs of the Seaman's Retreat, during the recess, with power to send for persons and papers. On motion of Mr. PRINCE, the Committee on Banks was directed to take the several Savings Banks bills reported upon adversely, and investigate the case of each, and report upon the same.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Among the bills introduced were the following: To charter the People's Ferry Company to run between New York and Brooklyn, to run from between South Seventh and North Sixth streets; to create a Department of City Works in the city of Brooklyn, and abolishing the permanent Board of Water and Sewage Commissioners.

It authorizes the Mayor, Controller and Auditor of the city to appoint three citizens as such Commissioners. Also providing that no person shall be eligible for or elected to office of Justice of the Peace in Brooklyn who is not of degree of Attorney and Counselor of the Supreme Court of the State, and regularly practicing as such for seven years preceding his election. He may appoint, from time to time, stenographers to take testimony, whose salary shall be fixed by the Board of Supervisors.

Another bill was introduced to create a Board of Commissioners of City Railways, and to provide means for rapid transit in the City of New-York. It names Wm. F. Havemeyer, Wm. A. Booth, Myer Stein, Benj. F. Beekman, Jonathan Sturges, Peter Gilsey, John Foley, Randolph W. Townsend and John F. Daley, as the Commissioners; also another providing for a pure quality and just measure of gas in New-York City. It appoints JOHN W. DRAPER, of the University of the City of New-York; F. A. P. BARNARD, of Columbia College; and R. OGDEN DOREMUS, of the College of the City of New-York, Commissioners to inspect the gas and regulate the same. Mr. CHAMBERS offered the following:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee of this House be directed, while in the City of New-York examining the charges in relation to the Courts of that City, to examine into the affairs of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and to inform themselves and report to this body whether that Company has been using any of its funds to purchase stock of the said Company, and if so, to what extent, when, and what price; and also whether said Company has incurred any debts or liabilities, and if so, to whom and to what amount, and whether such action is not in violation of the law. And said Committee, for the purpose of examing the affairs of said Company, may send for persons and papers.

Objected to by Mr. FOLEY, and the resolution was returned.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate of New-York, in answer to a resolution of the House as to the number, names and compensation of the clerks and employes in his office. There are some thirty clerks at salaries ranging from $600 to $4,800, and two court attendants at $1,200. When he entered the office the records were in arrears two years, owing to the inefficiency of the clerical force. During his administration over fourteen hundred wills had been admitted to probate, and over thirty thousand folios of testimony transcribed, besides all decrees, orders and minutes made by him. The House then adjourned until Monday evening, the 26th inst.

Mysterious Death From Violence—A Stranger found Unconscious in the Streets.

On Wednesday evening last Officer BROWN, of the Eighteenth Precinct, discovered an unknown man lying insensible on the sidewalk at the corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-second-street, and obtaining assistance, conveyed him to the Station-house, which is but a short distance from the place where the man was found. The stranger was attended by Police Surgeon MACLAY, who failed to restore him to consciousness, and he was then removed to Bellevue Hospital. He never rallied sufficiently to tell his name or residence, and death ensued yesterday. Deputy Coroner JOHN BEACH made a post-mortem examination of the remains of deceased, and found an extensive fracture of the skull and compression which had caused death. The injuries were doubtless the result of violence. Coroner HERRMAN, in conjunction with Capt. CAMERON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, are making a thorough investigation in the matter.

SMALL-POX DISINFECTION.

Why the Contagion Has Spread—Charges of Official Neglect—The French Disinfecting Powder—A Job Spoiled by the Disruption of the Ring.

Surprise is expressed in all quarters that small-pox has been allowed to assume its present alarming proportions in this City, and the reason for it is freely ascribed by physicians to the neglect of proper disinfection. The Board of Health, which should guide the medical profession in this matter, appears to be the most remiss. In the case of a large number of physicians who faithfully report the facts of contagious diseases under their charge, and ask the advice and counsel of the Board of Health, it is charged that there have been the greatest neglect and inattention on the part of the latter body. The health inspectors are required to call promptly upon all reported cases of contagious diseases, and leave a card of printed directions for the use of disinfectants wherewith to destroy the poison in the air of infected houses, and also to purify the bed and body clothing of the sick. They are further required to call every second day in severe cases, and at least every third day where the disease assumes only a mild form, to assure themselves that the friends of the patient and the attendant physician carry out these instructions intelligently and faithfully. It is charged that until very recently this duty has been entirely neglected in a very large number of cases of small-pox, varioloid, typhoid and scarlet fevers, and other contagious diseases, and that until a few weeks ago families in infected houses and the attending physicians, have received none but the most meagre and indifferent instructions. That these diseases—especially small-pox—have been permitted to go uncontrolled until they have attained their present proportions, is directly attributed by many physicians to this official neglect, and there seems to be good grounds for their complaint.

There is reason to believe that a proper application of disinfectants to an infected house from the cellar up, the isolation of the patient, and thorough disinfection of all body and bed-clothing will prevent the spread of small-pox and varioloid to the neighborhood, long before the adjacent residents can be protected by vaccination. It is true that if thorough disinfection were carried out from the earliest stages of the disease, there would be no spread of the contagion to the neighborhood. The air in an infected house can be so disinfected that none could escape from the doors or windows, or reach the street or neighboring houses without being already deprived of its noxious and dangerous properties.

There is no hesitancy on the part of many reputable physicians in charging that until lately the Health Board has neglected this matter, and that its agents have waited until the small-pox or varioloid passed away, and patients were sufficiently recovered to leave their sick rooms, and even the house was fumigated, before they attended to their duties. In the meantime the disease had spread in every direction. Disinfection is most rapid in its action, and should precede vaccination. The alarm to the neighborhood is generally given too late to protect it by vaccination alone. Even when the Health Board recommends disinfectants, it is charged that it has selected the most mysterious agents, and of the "quack" order. The so-called "Metropolitan Disinfectant Fluid" is at most a secret preparation—at least its mode of preparation has been kept secret, although the names of its ingredients have been published. It is a monopoly, and for a long time was for sale in but two places. Its composition was not fully made public as it should have been, so that every good chemist could manufacture it, and place it on sale within the reach of all.

The recommendation of the use of the "French Grondin Fluid," a patented secret preparation, was, on the part of the sanitary officers, a violation, it is said, of the Code of Medical Ethics, which says that it is derogatory to professional character "to dispense a secret nostrum; * * * for if such nostrum be of real efficacy, any concealment regarding it is inconsistent with beneficence and professional liberality," besides inflicting an injury on a philanthropic profession. This fluid, it is well known, consists of the ordinary and well-known ingredients of the sulphates of zinc and copper. Had the Health Board chosen to direct it, their chemists could no doubt have easily analyzed the preparation and readily made it, and thus enabled every chemist and druggist to manufacture it, so that it would have been within the reach of every one. The ingredients are cheap and readily procurable, and any concealment or mystery about it was inexcusable. But perhaps a reason for its adoption is to be found in the allegation that a large contract was made with the French patentees for its supply, costing several hundred thousand dollars, which was only broken up by the disruption of the Tammany Ring. Of course no one would believe that the immaculate Health Board would profit by such contract. It is also charged that a large number of physicians, even a majority of those practicing in this City, have importuned the Health Officers in vain, for two or three years past, to be furnished with the card of instructions in reference to the sanitary care of persons sick of contagious diseases, which instructions the health inspectors are required to give to those having charge of any patients who may have been isolated at their homes. About two years ago Dr. MORRIS, the Sanitary Inspector, caused cards of instruction to be printed affecting the care of patients sick with scarlatina and measles, and the mode of disinfection to be followed, and it was not until about the 1st of December last that attention was given to small-pox in the same respect, when the words "small-pox" were interlined in ink on the card of instructions already printed in regard to measles and scarlatina. Had the Board of Health acted with promptness and thoroughness in regard to vaccination and disinfection, there is no doubt, according to the testimony of many eminent physicians, that small-pox in this community would long since have been effectually "stamped out."

The Committee on Railroads—The Eighth-Avenue Line to be Compelled to Run Additional Cars at Night.

The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of acting upon any matters referring to railroads in the City which might come before them, NICHOLAS R. CONNOR presiding. Mr. CONNOR presented a petition from the residents of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards, asking that cars may be run on the Eighth-avenue every half-hour, or at least every hour at night, at 12, 1, 2, 3 and 4 o'clock, from Forty-ninth-street up to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-st.

Mr. SCHWARTZ moved that the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company be compelled to run cars for the accommodation of the public. It was necessary to have the cars run from 11 o'clock in the evening to 5 o'clock in the morning. The Company are making money, and should accommodate the traveling public.

Mr. CONNOR said he was in favor of giving the people a car every hour.

Mr. SCHWARTZ said the Company should be held to a strict performance of their contract. He believed that, if more cars were run, it would be an advantage to property-holders and the general public also.

Mr. HALL, President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, said the better plan would be to run cars every half-hour from 11 o'clock until 1 o'clock in the morning, and hourly from 1 o'clock to 4 o'clock in the morning. A motion to this effect was adopted. The Chairman then read the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, defining the powers of the Common Council in regard to city railroad matters generally. Mr. O'GORMAN concludes a long opinion by saying that the Common Council may judge whether a railway constitutes an improvement or obstruction to a street or not, and may, at their pleasure, require the railway company to remove such or any obstruction. The Committee then adjourned.

A Murderous Assault—Escape of the Assailant.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, JAMES CROGAN, a boatman, who bears an unenviable reputation as a brawler and ruffian, called at the residence of CHARLES HENRY, in Fortieth-street, between First and Second avenues, and knocked loudly for admission. HENRY, who is a man about fifty-five years of age, had had a previous quarrel with CROGAN, at first refused to admit him, but finally was induced to come down and open the door of his house. As he did so, CROGAN seized him by the throat, dragged him out to the sidewalk, and stabbed him three times in the back with a large pocket-knife, inflicting three serious wounds. Before the arrival of a policeman, CROGAN fled and succeeded in making his escape. HENRY was taken to the East Thirty-fifth-street Police Station, and attended by Police-Surgeon PURDY, after which he was removed to Bellevue Hospital. The Police are in search of the would-be murderer.

The Recent Grand-Street Tragedy—Death of Hepner in the Hospital.

The readers of the TIMES will remember that on the evening of the 27th of January HENRY HEPNER, a German tailor, of No. 544 East Eleventh-street, shot his son HERMAN, in front of No. 436 Grand-street, killing him almost instantly, and then shot himself in the head, inflicting a serious wound. Since that time HEPNER has been confined to Bellevue Hospital, and failed gradually until yesterday, when death ensued. Coroner KEENAN was notified, and gave permission for the removal of the remains to his late residence, and an inquest will be held on Monday. The particulars of the tragedy were published in the TIMES at the time of its occurrence.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 18, 1872.

The New-York Times.
DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralising schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum..... 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year..... 5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)..... 25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year..... 8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)..... 15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)..... 25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year..... 50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra. 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

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These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 33d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

In accordance with a suggestion made in the TIMES of yesterday, the Committee of Seventy have resolved to call a mass-meeting of the citizens of New-York, without distinction of party, to give an expression of opinion in regard to the charter now under consideration at Albany. We trust that no friend of Reform in this community will fail to recognize how vital it is that a decided expression of public sentiment on this subject should be conveyed to the Legislature. There have been politicians in abundance at Albany during the session whose first half has now closed. Claiming to represent the feeling of this community, they have, with a few exceptions, grossly misrepresented it. It is absolutely necessary, at the present stage of the Reform movement, that both branches of the Legislature should have no excuse for pleading ignorance of the real demands of the City of New-York. We trust that the gathering on Tuesday will be worthy of the great occasion which calls for it.

The estimate of the current expenditures of the City and County Departments up to April 30, submitted at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Apportionment, is framed in accordance with the existing necessity for retrenchment and reform. In comparing it with the appropriations made under the Two per Cent. act, it must be remembered that the twenty-eight and a half millions apportioned by HALL, TWEED, SWEENY, and CONNOLLY did not nearly cover the actual expenditures of the year. Various items fell short of the amount legally required for certain purposes, and as the act itself was a fraud upon the public, the appropriations made under it, were intended to be so, too. Keeping out of sight the six and a half millions already voted to meet revenue bonds, the present Board of Audit and Apportionment, intrusted with the paying away of seven and a half millions to meet deficiencies created by their predecessors. Tested in this way the estimate subscribed by the Controller and his colleagues, seems an exceedingly fair and economical one, and the tax-payers have the additional satisfaction of knowing that it meets all legal requirements, and that no Department will be allowed to exceed the allowance made to it.

If the *Tribune* will not desist from printing corporation advertisements without legal authority, because it is a swindle upon the City, it may be induced to discontinue the practice because payment will be refused. If it has heretofore doubted this fact, the prompt rejection, at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Audit, of all claims which had no legal sanction, ought to produce conviction. The *Tribune* claims to know something about "the elements of common morality." A moralist who should inveigh against dishonesty while endeavoring to abstract his listener's pocket-handkerchief, would be in pretty much the same position as the *Tribune* occupies with its swindling City advertisements on one page and its tirades against corruption on the other. We observe that Controller GREEN, in his estimate of the four months' expenditures of the City, only allows the Common Council some $3,333 for advertising. As the *Tribune* has run up a bill of at least twice this amount, already, it will be a somewhat puzzling question to determine by the 1st of May, what proportion of the sum voted belongs to the other eight daily and eight weekly papers which have been, we suppose, as industrious as the *Tribune* in this little game of trying to cheat the public.

Auditing Under Difficulties.

If any one was unable to appreciate the force of our strictures upon the clumsy and mischievous legislative device of making believe to audit City accounts in open sessions, by three officials, a slight attention to the nature of the business transacted by the Board of Audit should be sufficient to make it clear. Let any reader run his eye over the mere titles of the claims which are gradually being disposed of by the new Board, and then let him ask himself whether it is, in the nature of things, possible that a mass of doubtful and complicated liabilities like these, can be examined and passed upon at various sittings of half an hour to an hour each. Had Mayor HALL presided over the sittings of such a Board, of course the task would have been easy. That distinguished and versatile public servant had a free and easy way of interpreting the obligations of auditing. One-half hour's session was found quite sufficient by him and his colleagues to dispose of some six millions of most outrageous claims against the City, in a way perfectly satisfactory to the people who presented them. As the President of the new Board of Audit is Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN, a somewhat different meaning is put upon the verb "to audit," and it is understood to be necessary, according to Mr. TILDEN'S definition, "to hear, to judge, to determine whether the claim is valid, and how much is properly and justly due upon it." If hearing, judging and determining were to be as exhaustively done as the public interest demands at the open sessions of this Board, they would have to sit throughout every business hour of six days in the week, and would then hardly get through more than three or four claims a day. In point of fact, the Board makes no pretense of auditing at all. It simply hears read the titles of claims, remits them for the examination of the Department of Finance, and acts according to the recommendation made by the Controller in regard to them. No other course was possible, and the Board has simply shown its good sense in not attempting to carry out impossible legislative provisions.

Auditing is the purpose for which the Department of Finance exists, and how thoroughly the function is being performed under its present headship may be understood by a reference to the bills reported at yesterday's Board of Audit. Here are a few samples of the claims which were refused payment.

Morgan Jones, rent of District Court.....$1,875
[Held under leases which are declared invalid.]
Catherine Bradley, rent for Sixth District Court..... 1,250
[Property really owned by JOHN J. BRADLEY, who, as City Chamberlain, could not legally make a contract with the City for his personal gain.]
William M. Tweed, rent for Fourth District Court..... 6,750
[Refused for reason similar to the above.]
M. L. Kenney, work at Marine Court..... 9,824
[A familiar bill, long since exposed by the TIMES. *Note by the Controller*—"This work was done without contract, and the charge is excessive." A fair charge would have been short of $600.]
M. L. Kenney, work on County Jail.....12,595
[The same objections as in previous claim.]
James W. Fowler, for balance of salary.... 4,166
[The Police Justice who is accused of having robbed widows and orphans when in the Surrogate's office. *Note by Controller*—"The City not indebted."]
Michael T. Daley, claim for services..... 5,000
[Services not rendered.]
Silicocks & Conley, for Gold Badges..... 4,900
[Not purchased by any lawful authority.]
&c., &c.

The forty-six thousand odd dollars, above detailed, are but a small portion of a mass of fraudulent, exorbitant or illegally contracted claims reported yesterday. Under the short and easy method of auditing practiced by HALL and his colleagues, they would, unquestionably, have been paid, with the exception only of those out of which two-thirds of plunder could not be secured. Under the honest and exact method of Controller GREEN, the tax-payers are simply saved several hundreds of thousands of dollars, and a check is given to frauds on the Treasury, which will remain a salutary precedent for many years to come. It must be obvious to everybody that such work cannot be done without incurring a great deal of personal abuse, if not personal danger. Mr. GREEN would have made himself exceedingly popular among the loafers and rowdies who figure upon Tammany pay-rolls, and the swindling tradesmen who enjoyed Tammany custom, had he shut his eyes to the illegal nature of their claims. The tax-payers, though poorer, might not have been much wiser, and the rascals, instead of venting threatenings and blasphemy as they did yesterday, would have been devoted supporters of the Controller. TWEED'S sinecurists have badgered and persecuted Mr. GREEN since the first day of his entrance on the duties of his present office, and the disgraceful scene which followed the close of the proceedings of the Board of Audit, yesterday, was merely an outbreak of the pent-up hatred of honesty among the men whom Tammany nourished at the City expense. During the last four months, the discharge of the duties of the Controller's office has required an amount of energy, of honest determination, and of positive heroism which the public can but faintly appreciate. Mr. GREEN has fought, almost unaided, the battle of the people against rapacious office-holders and disappointed beneficiaries of the most corrupt Government the country has seen. He has still to bear the brunt of the battle, and it is fitting that his fellow-citizens should extend him all the moral support which he deserves.

A Copyright Compromise.

We learn from Washington that the Joint Committee of Congress which has the copyright question under consideration, will probably report a bill which will be a compromise between the one proposed by the Copyright Association and the one which is called the Publishers' bill. The latter has hardly a right to its name, it having received only nine of the fourteen votes cast upon it, five having been cast against it, while four of the publishing-houses at the meeting declined to vote, and the representative of one, who declared against it, retired before the vote was taken. Possibly it was owing in a measure to this indication of feeling that Mr. WILLIAM APPLETON, who is the author of the Publishers' bill, became also its "finisher," by expressing, as we are informed, a willingness, at the hearing before the Committee, to accept the bill drafted by the Copyright Association, with the proviso that the books of foreign authors copyrighted here should be manufactured in the country.

This proviso first appeared, we believe, in a bill drafted some ten or twelve years ago by Senator MORRILL, the father of the ultra-protectionist tariff bill which bore his name, and who is now Chairman of this Joint Committee. The purpose of this proviso is plainly enough to protect the American book-manufacturer, (not the publisher,) against the British book-manufacturer. This protection is in fact the bone of contention in the copyright question. The unwillingness is, not to paying the foreign author for the use of his book, but to admitting the foreign publisher and book-manufacturer to the American market on equal terms with the American publisher and book-manufacturer. The price of books on their first publication is generally much higher in Europe, and particularly in England, than it is in the United States, but books can be printed much more cheaply as well as better in England than here; and the American publishers and book-manufacturers fear, and reasonably fear, that if an international copyright should place the foreign publisher on the same footing here as the American members of the trade, there would be a speedy end to the manufacturing of the books of British authors in this country. This view of the case was first presented in an article by Mr. GRANT WHITE, which was published in a London magazine, and afterward here in pamphlet form, four or five years ago, and it was therein set forth without any reserve or mitigation. That article has borne fruit on both sides of the water, as was shown by a letter from Mr. MACMILLAN, the eminent London publisher, to the London *Times*, the occasion of which was Mr. WILLIAM APPLETON'S letter to the same journal, in which this same point was made, although in a more indirect and covert way. The more intelligent and thoughtful members of the trade in England, as well as most of the British authors, now plainly see the true state of the case, and are, most of them, not unwilling to conform to the practical necessities of the situation.

The expression of a willingness to withdraw the Publishers' bill as a whole, was wise under the circumstances. The narrow, exclusive, and somewhat selfish nature of some of its provisions, laid it open to objections even from the more liberal-minded of the publishers, as was well shown in the able minority report drawn up by Mr. SEYMOUR, of the firm of SCRIBNER & COMPANY, which was also laid before the Congressional Committee. If we can have a copyright law that will secure the foreign author the same just remuneration here for his labor which is paid to the American author, while at the same time the dominant protectionist notions are enforced by a provision which secures the American book-manufacturer against the dangerous competition of his British rival, we shall have arrived at the best practicable solution that can at present be expected of this long-vexed and really not easily solved question. To be sure the foreign author will not be quite satisfied; neither will his American brother. But payment for work done according to its market value will have been secured to all authors.

On the other hand, publishers and book-manufacturers must be willing to endure a certain competition on the part of their foreign rivals. For a law that would absolutely exclude the foreign publisher from this market would be so odious that, should such an one be passed, it would soon be repealed. There must be some contrivance by which the light-going foreign publisher may be weighted for the otherwise unequal race, by a tariff provision which would produce the desired equality on this point. But, by the payment of a lawful copyright royalty to the foreign author, the American publisher would obtain the absolute control of the publication and manufacture of his book in the United States—something that he cannot now secure to himself by the payment of gratuities and honorary fees, or the obtaining of early sheets at high prices. We should then see an end of the "cut-throat" policy, too often put in practice among our publishers, of reprinting books "on" each other, and selling them at prices that hardly pay for printing and paper. We should hear no more of the entire disregard of the rights of authors by publishers who have issued some of their works, and who therefore refuse to allow them to deal unmolested for others with other publishers on the ground that they must perfect their sets to protect their "property." We should then have removed one constant source of mutual irritation through the Press that now exists between the two countries; and these are great points to be gained. Therefore, although the authors are not likely to get a perfect recognition of the right they claim, and which, in the abstract, certainly cannot be denied, consistently with reason and honesty, we welcome this compromise of their interests, and those of the honorably disposed publishers who are willing to admit the author to a share in the price of his labor. As for the others, those who have the face openly to declare that they wish to get money by the use of other men's work, and yet deny them any rights whatever of property in that work—men who seem to congregate chiefly in Philadelphia—we consign them to the pens of the moral and satirical writers of the day, with little commiseration for their miserable fate.

The Empire Again.

The indications of an impending movement for the restoration of NAPOLEON thicken in Paris, and if the conspirators do not defeat themselves by being over-precipitate, the chances of the Empire may become very strong. That M. THIERS is himself of that opinion, has been made clear in various ways. "If NAPOLEON had a hundred millions of money," said the President of the French Republic a month ago, "he would be in Paris in fifteen days." These sudden and dramatic returns of the Bonapartes are no novelties. The cable tells us that M. ROUHER'S carriage was mobbed last Friday, when approaching Père la Chaise in the funeral procession of CONTI, formerly the Emperor's private Secretary: and this is represented an as Anti-Imperial demonstration. No doubt it was so; but partisans do not "demonstrate" against that of which there is no danger, and the circumstances of the case were peculiar. The cortége consisted almost exclusively of friends of the Emperor, and M. ROUHER, who had just been returned to the Assembly as member for Corsica, after a hot election, now stands as the very head and front of the supporters of the Empire. Naturally enough, the Republicans and Communists of the crowd—and what Parisian crowd is without both?—expressed their hostility. But there were also shouts of "Vive l'Empereur," just as there were a fortnight before when "Ragabas" was brought out at the Vaudeville; and just as then there were signs of the kind of French feeling from which anything or everything may come, the sparks that might light up swift conflagration, the passion that brings about revolution in a day.

The impatience of the French people under the existing order of things is unlikely to be diminished by what protracts the indefiniteness of the present situation or augments future uncertainties. So long as there was a chance for the fusion of the branches of Bourbon and Orleans there was something to look forward to, even if it excited only speculative interest. There was positive material, that is to say, for a possible Government. But "HENRY V." will not have it so, and people resent his refusal who would never in any case be his supporters.

Thus the manifesto of the Count DE CHAMBORD helps NAPOLEON by decreasing the candidature of rulers, and the "fusion" proposed by some of the Bonapartist journals as between their own and the old Bourbon side, perhaps, implies as much kindliness as irony. It is certain that the temper of the Assembly is very different from what it was a year ago. At that time the bare mention of NAPOLEON brought forth volleys of execration. Four men tried cautiously to stem the torrent of wrath and without effect. Now, on Jan. 24, one of the members for Marseilles, M. NAQUET, brought a bill into the Assembly that looked very like a deliberate test, or as if it had been constructed for a formal trial of strength. The bill proposed to confiscate the property of LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, and apply the proceeds toward payment of the expenses of the war. The preamble of the bill set forth that in the month of July last LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, being at that time Emperor of the French, declared war against Prussia without being ready, and without giving the Corps Legislatif the means of exercising an enlightened judgment on the subject, and that in consequence he, the said LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, came within the provisions of articles 1,382 and 1,383 of the Penal Code—(tumult, laughter and great confusion)—which compelled any individual having caused damage to repair the wrong. It was therefore proposed that LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE should be declared responsible for the disasters of the war and the invasion, and tried by the National Assembly, and that his goods should be sequestrated in the meantime.

M. NAQUET demanded "urgency" for his bill, but could find only twenty hands held up to support him, and the measure dropped. Founded on almost precisely the same grounds, the bill exiling NAPOLEON and his family forever that was brought into the Chamber Feb. 24, 1871, was carried with shouts of approval. Within the year a bill merely to confiscate the property of the dethroned monarch is even refused discussion. A correspondent says that in fact M. NAQUET was savagely hooted on the reading of his bill, and that the denunciations of it were quite as loud and fierce as when, eleven months ago, four or five Bonapartist Deputies tried to defend their old master from the attacks of the whole Assembly. The difference is very striking, and although the restoration of the Empire may be still a long way off, and may even not come to pass at all, it is very plain that the idea of such a thing is much less distasteful to the representatives of the French nation than it was a year ago.

Working Men's Clubs.

Clubs are multiplying among us in spite of the dark cloud that has come over the "Americus," and the wailing and gnashing of teeth heard among the once jocund "Blossoms." There are regular Clubs of the old-fashioned types for gentlemen, and irregular Clubs of the new-fashioned type for ladies, and Clubs of no particular type for a score of different classes and as many purposes; but we hear of no Clubs as yet for "Working Men," although there are excellent reasons why, in New-York, such institutions should exist.

Of course the first objection is that a working man's best Club—like that of "any other man"—is his own fireside; and if he has a fireside, this is a proposition we shall not gainsay. But the trouble is that, while a great many working men are single, a great many married men pass their evenings in grog-shops, and twice away the money that should go to the family. It is not altogether impossible for a man, of whatever condition in life, to give a fair share of attention to both home and Club, and to enjoy the advantages of both. Dealing with facts as they are, we find the aggregate of money spent in rum-shops by people who work for daily wages to be something enormous. To say nothing of the health squandered, and the morals corrupted by these pestilent sinks, the cash alone expended in them would go far in a year to pay off the City debt, huge as the groggeries have helped to make it. There cannot be a doubt that the habit of going to these places springs, to a great extent, from a feeling of isolation. Light, warmth, and boon companionship are strong temptations, especially to those who, having worked hard at manual labor all day, have no need of mental repose. Now, if light and warmth and congenial society could be found in a clean, well-regulated set of rooms, where a choice of the best newspapers and other periodicals could be read promptly on their issue, where chess, draughts, and the like could be played, and where common interests could be discussed and furthered, who can tell how much good might be done for working men, or how far their clubs might go to redeem this great City from the curse of ignorant and misguided suffrage?

If it is admitted that such Clubs would be better places of resort than "gin-mills" or corner groceries, the next objection is to the cost. It is manifest enough that the expense would not be a tithe, or anything like it, of the money which, in the absence of working men's Clubs, is spent for bad liquor; still this kind of argument is usually rejected, and we pass to others. Lord DERBY has lately shown, in a speech widely circulated, how workmen in the North of England have established co-operative stores, and similar institutions, and precisely the same principle is applicable to clubs. American working men can certainly do what any foreigners of the same class can do, and we should expect them to do it rather better. But there is another way of getting over the difficulty, and that is by private enterprise. If a really suitable place were started as a working man's club in New-York, conducted on sound economic principles, and kept thoroughly respectable, we do not doubt its commercial success. Some of the most famous Clubs in the world were started as private speculations. In the end the *habitués*, instead of paying the proprietor, gave him a round sum for his interest, and paid a manager thereafter instead. Rents are high in New-York, and the conditions otherwise would, of course, be different. Still, by the proper combination of numbers, locality, and business management, together with the publicity sure to be given to such a movement by the Press, we are confident Working Men's Clubs in New-York could be made to succeed.

Home Amusements—Private Theatricals.

One of the things to which people in large cities hardly give the attention its importance merit, is amusement for the home circle. The young men of a family are driven to seek diversion away from home in ways that are not always improving. No parents who have at heart the welfare of their children, can see this tendency without regret. Yet it lies mainly in their own hands to change or convert it to the strengthening instead of the weakening of household ties. With the exercise of a moderate degree of taste and discretion, the fireside may be made the centre of all pleasure as well as the focus of all affection. Only to do this, as with any other object worth achieving, some time, thought, and trouble must be given.

Every family of average cultivation and intelligence has within itself ample resources for amusement, which only need to be systematically cultivated and developed to bear fruit in infinite variety of innocent enjoyments. We know of one household, for example, where each one of a number of sons has been taught to play on a different musical instrument, so that they constitute a complete orchestra in themselves, and are the means of furnishing a vast deal of entertainment to their friends. In another, each of the children has been carefully instructed in part singing, so that they are able to amuse their little circle with frequent ballad concerts, or even at times a minor opera. In such systematic adaptation of music to purposes of domestic recreation, our German fellow-citizens could give us many a lesson. But all people have not the taste or the capacity for this thorough cultivation or appreciation of music. For these, diversions must be sought in other sources.

Reading aloud from the poets or classics of English literature by one member of the household, with comments and criticisms by the rest, would be found a pleasant and profitable way of spending many a long Winter evening. Or where talent existed to justify the change, these recitations might be agreeably varied by original compositions. Again, the spice of novelty might be added by requiring that each person in the family should be prepared, on assembling for the evening, to contribute some new element to the common fund of amusement—an unfamiliar song, a witty story, a fresh anecdote, a recondite poem, a curious illustration in history or science. Ingenuity and research could be stimulated by rewarding with some trifling prize the contribution which should be voted best.

These are only hints which a reader of quick apprehension will readily multiply. Probably among the most effective of all devices for home amusement must be ranked private theatricals, yearly growing more in popularity in New-York. They may be made to serve the pleasure of many or few, and they do not require, though they may involve, considerable outlay of money. People in moderate circumstances may enjoy them quite as thoroughly as people of wealth. A little dexterity and a nimble fancy will generally contrive to dispense with the aid of a professional costumer, and for most plays which amateurs are wise in trying, a parlor with folding doors furnishes an all-sufficient stage and scene. Of course, beyond this there is ample room and verge enough for the most elaborate scenic display. Some city houses have attached to them miniature theatres completely fitted up, where plays are performed, and even entire operas sung with a perfection of mounting and a finish of execution not always seen on the professional stage. But these are for the epicures of the pastime. The great majority of its votaries must be content with such simple accessories as ordinary home resources can supply.

But, even with the slenderest equipment, parlor theatricals are found to be the source of much substantial enjoyment. First, for the actors there is the continuous fun of the rehearsals, culminating at least in the tremulous delight of the public debut. For the audience, too, there is a charm in the representation, however crude, which no professional performance could impart. The mutual alacrity to please and to be pleased creates a kindly current of sympathy between stage and audience, which exaggerates every merit and disguises every fault. The actors are not half so anxious to succeed as their hearers are to have them. The connoisseur and the critic forget here their frowns and their prejudices, and are willing to see in each young comedian a Garrick or a Peg Woffington at the very least. But, indeed, with many of our amateur performances there needs no such stretch of indulgence, and plays acted in private parlors often reveal an unexpected amount of histrionic ability.

Considered as a social exercise, parlor theatricals are not without utility. They certainly tend, if properly conducted, to cultivate freedom and ease of manner and correctness of elocution. To some extent, too, they help to develop perception of character. In their most delightful form, so popular in France, as yet less favored here—the charade—they even help to sharpen wit and to brighten fancy.

Responsibility for Railway Accidents.

The painful record of railway slaughter to which the American public have grown so sadly used, has had of late many notable accessions. For a week past every day has made an addition to the fatal score. For the most part these successive massacres have presented the same stereotyped features, differing only in the number of their scalded, crushed, and mangled victims. Most of them, too, have been distinguished by that same cheerful absence of responsibility which must inspire the average American railway official to look upon a smash up, costing a score of lives, very much in the light of a diversion. But, at least, two of the late accidents have varied from this familiar pattern in having somebody clearly to blame for their occurrence. In each case, too, the culprits are self-convicted. In the collision near Evansville, Wis., of a freight and a passenger-train, on the Chicago and North-western Road, the conductor of one of the trains admitted that he had received, but had forgotten, orders to stop at Evansville until the arrival of the other train. In the precisely similar disaster at Alton, the conductor of the passenger-train coolly telegraphed from the wreck that he had mistaken his time-table, and then ran away.

Now we suppose it is part of a railway conductor's business not to forget or to misunderstand matters on which the lives of his passengers depend. Under such circumstances as these, forgetfulness or error cannot be explained or palliated on any ground of human fallability. They are simply criminal negligence of the grossest sort, calling for a rigorous punishment. We hope to see in the case of these two unfaithful public servants that punishment impartially meted out. Judging from the past, it is not probable that it will be. Only a day or two ago the conductor who was held responsible for the Revere massacre in Massachusetts, and who was punished by suspension from office, was restored to duty. We do not say that this may not have been essential justice. Possibly the man was made a scapegoat for the misdeeds of his superiors. But to hold him out as guilty before the world, to inflict on him a penalty so entirely inadequate to the offense, and finally to restore him in a few months to the same post for which his unfitness was proved by his disgrace—this is simply to invite disaster and to put a premium on incompetence and neglect. Not until we recognize and act upon the truth that blunders in its management are criminal, will railway traveling ever be even tolerably safe. The confessions of these two conductors we have mentioned, offer a chance to establish this novel doctrine in a way that shall secure the respect of all railway officials. Let us see if the chance is improved.

Marriage and Dowry.

Among the various letters of our correspondents on the "cost of living" there have been many from young men signing themselves "Old Bachelors," and professing either entire contentment with their state of celibacy, or a fixed intention to remain single until they can marry heiresses. Naturally this frank expression of an enlightened selfishness has evoked a corresponding outburst of feminine scorn. On either score the plea of these degenerate men seems, to the womanly way of thinking, intolerable and base. The man who declines to marry because he thinks he can be more comfortable single, is only less despicable than he who refuses to marry any but a rich wife. The lack of magnanimity in the one is hardly less discreditable than the sordid calculation of the other.

This is the spirit in which women are apt to receive masculine manifestoes of this sort, and one cannot refuse a certain measure of sympathy to their denunciation. To most girls, educated as they are at present, marriage offers their only career, almost their sole available chance, of happiness. The instinct of the sex for self-sacrifice either causes them to shut their eyes wholly to the manifold discomforts of a straitened household, or leads them to see in those discomforts an attraction rather than a drawback. The old proverb that where poverty comes in at the door love flies out at the window, seems to their simple and tender faith the grossest of heresies. Besides their early experience, if not their almost intuitive skill in the small economies of life, teaches them to believe that, so far from increasing, they would be able to lessen, the expenses of their husbands, while adding to their happiness. And when, moreover, it is considered that most girls, before marriage, give little thought, and that of the vaguest kind, to the trials of wedded life, while dwelling longingly on its romantic aspects, it is not surprising that they should be shocked at seeing their fondest aspirations weighed in the balance against a few selfish comforts or paltry dollars. They are willing to meet sacrifice with sacrifice, to put up with privation and poverty, for love's sake; and this cold, practical summing up of chances wounds and repels their generous self-abnegation.

This is apt to be a woman's way of looking at the matter, and it is not to be denied that its rashness is more agreeable than the excessive prudence of these discreet "old bachelors." It is generally true also that the expenses which deter this class of reasoners from marriage are not in the main for their necessities, but for their luxuries. Cigars and drinks and billiards often make up a total which must go far to defray the additional expenses of matrimony. Nor can it be deemed a very worthy aim for a young man of health and energy to set his heart upon getting a rich wife for the sake of her wealth alone. That is a line of effort on which victory is very often fatal to happiness.

In their discussion with the old bachelors, the ladies have certainly had the best of it so far as they have gone. But there is this point further to be considered: A conscientious man desirous of marrying, but feeling that his means are inadequate to support the woman of his choice in that degree of comfort to which she has been accustomed, will hardly feel justified in exposing her to risk of hardship, and possible misery. He has enough for one, but no *finesse* of household management can make it enough for two. It is clearly in this spirit that the letters of those old bachelors are written, and that many other bachelors, old and young, are daily more confirmed in. Whether it will work any corresponding change in the most important of our social usages is a point of greater uncertainty.

OUR SAVINGS BANKS.

Lecture at the Cooper Union by Prof. Van Amringe—Some Good Advice Offered to Depositors.

Mr. VAN AMRINGE, Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College, delivered a lecture at the Cooper Institute last night upon the subjects of "Savings Banks" and "Life Assurance." The gentleman's remarks upon life assurance were delivered for the purpose of explaining minutely its principles and theory, so that every person, who now looked upon the whole subject as a mystery, might have their eyes opened to the immense good which life assurance could do, if divested of the speculative nature which now characterized it.

On the subject of savings banks, the lecturer said: Banks of issue and discount and savings banks ought to be totally dissimulated. The former exist chiefly for the convenience and protection of the rich, the latter for the benefit of the poor. The first thing demanded of a savings bank is absolute security of the funds entrusted to it. It was the losing sight of this primary idea that led to so much recent distress. The late failures ought not, he said, to shake the faith of any man in the excellence and stability of the system, when properly administered. For more than fifty years these institutions have shed their benign influence on society, and in all this time, with over a thousand million dollars at stake, less than one cent in a $100 was lost by unfortunate investments, and not one cent was ever lost by fraud or dishonesty till the year 1871. In the early part of that year the system received a shock by the failure of a comparatively small institution in Buffalo through dishonesty of its Treasurer, and what has been followed by failures in this City. Unhappily, as the case now stands each bank gets a special charter for itself, into which may be introduced, by accident or fraud, objectionable features, and the whole may be committed to persons unworthy of the trust. There should be a general banking law, under which all such corporations might organize. The interest of the 700,000 depositors of this State, and the $230,000,000 of money held in trust for them ought not to be subject to the caprice of successive Legislatures and the craft of designing men. Wherever you find a bank conducted on conservative principles, where the security of the principal is more thought of than the increase of it, have no fear. A general law, rigidly enforced, would release us of constant circumspection, which is tiresome, by informing us what to expect in whatever institution we placed our money. Such a law might with advantage include such requirements as the following: Not one cent of the deposits ought ever to be touched for expenses. If the corporators are not willing to guarantee them till the earnings become adequate, they should not take office. Enough of deposit being reserved to meet probable demands, the rest should be invested in the very best securities only. On such securities, in ordinary times, six or seven per cent. is all that can, with certainty, be realized, and not more than five per cent. should be promised to depositors. If at any time the condition of things would warrant it, extra dividends might be declared. The trustees should always be men of known integrity and good business capacity. They should receive no other compensation for their services than the consciousness of doing good to their fellow-men, and should give bonds for the faithful execution of their trust. Many a poor man has been lured to his ruin by the magic of a name, which to him meant security, and to the bank was but the shadow in which rascality flourished.

After some further remarks the speaker concluded a very interesting lecture.

Handsome Contribution to the Children's Aid Society.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the following brief note from Mr. WM. M. FLEISS, inclosing a check for $250.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please accept the inclosed check for Children's Aid Society. Wishing you success in your efforts in doing good, I remain, yours, &c.,
WM. M. FLEISS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 16, 1872.

Base-Ball on Ice—An Exciting and Remarkable Game at Prospect Park.

A remarkable contest at base-ball took place, yesterday afternoon, on the ice at Prospect Park, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The contestants were the Capitoline and Prospect Park Tens. It was the occasion of their return match together, the first of which, played last Thursday, resulted in a victory for the "Caps" by a score of 22 to 15. FERGUSON pitched for the victors in that game. In this PEARCE pitched, and so effective was his delivery and so ably was he supported in the field that the Park Ten were unable to score a single run, something unprecedented in the annals of games on the ice. The Capitolines made thirty-seven runs. The first of a new series between the same tens will be played on the Capitoline Lake on Wednesday, and the return game at the Park on Saturday next.

Reckless Pistol Practice.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening, while car No. 125, of the Eighth-avenue line, was passing through Hudson-street, and when near the corner of Perry-street, a pistol was fired by some unknown person on the sidewalk. The bullet passed through the hat of the driver of the car and struck a pipe in the mouth of a man standing beside him. No further injury was done, and the person who fired the shot escaped.

THE CITY FINANCES.

Important Meeting Yesterday of the Board of Audit.

Estimates of the Expenses of the City and County—Pay-Rolls Audited and Their Amounts Ordered Paid—A Large Number of Claims not Allowed—Disgraceful Conduct of Spectators.

The Board of Audit met yesterday afternoon at the County Bureau, Controller GREEN presiding. Messrs. STEBBINS and VAN NORT were also present. A large number of men who have claims against the City for work rendered filled the room, and watched the proceedings of the Board with deep interest. Controller GREEN submitted an estimate of the amounts required to defray the expenses of conducting the public business of the City and County of New-York in the several Departments, from Jan. 1 to April 30, 1872, both days inclusive, and also for the interest of the City and County debt, due on the first day of May next. The estimate, which was ordered to be filed in the Department of Finance, is as follows:

FOR CITY DEPARTMENTS.	
Interest on the City debt	$2,023,005 87
The Legislative Department, viz.:	
Advertising for the Common Council	$3,333 33
Printing for the Common Council	3,333 33
Contingencies in Legislative Department	333 33
Salaries in Legislative Department	66,666 67
Total	$73,666 66
THE MAYORALTY.	
Contingencies of Mayor's office	$1,500 00
Salaries of Mayor's office	11,000 00
Total	$12,500 00
THE LAW DEPARTMENT.	
Contingencies of the Law Department	$8,750 00
Salaries of Law Department	13,000 00
Salaries of Corporation Attorney's office	7,000 00
Total	$28,750 00
THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.	
Cleaning markets	$7,534 07
Contingencies, Controller's office	5,000 00
Rents	33,333 33
Salaries Department of Finance	94,132 60
Total	$140,000 00
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.	
Aqueduct repairs and improvements	$35,000 00
Contingencies Department of Public Works	5,000 00
Lamps and gas	300,000 00
Printing for departments and Civil and Police Courts	16,667 00
Public buildings—construction and repairs	25,000 00
Repairing and keeping in order wooden pavements	15,000 00
Repairing and renewal of pipes, stop-cocks, &c.	20,000 00
Removing obstructions from streets and avenues	833 00
Roads and avenues	10,000 00
Salaries Department of Public Works	75,000 00
Sewers repairing	20,000 00
Sewers, cleaning	20,000 00
Stationery and blank-books, department Civil and Police Courts	10,000 00
Street improvements—for street signs and numbers and resetting boundary monuments	1,666 67
Streets repairing and repairs—stone pavements	25,000 00
Supplies for and cleaning public offices	25,000 00
Wells and pumps—repairing and cleaning	500 00
Total	$604,666 67
HEALTH DEPARTMENT, VIZ.:	
Health fund	$70,000 00
Removing night soil	15,600 00
Removing offal	5,000 00
Total	$90,600 00
The Department of Public Charities and Correction	460,777 77
The Department of Public Parks	140,000 00
For gas	10,000 00
Total	$150,000 00
THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.	
Contingencies Department of Buildings	$1,666 67
Salaries Department of Buildings	17,000 00
Total	$18,666 67
THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.	
Police Fund	$1,100,000 00
Rents of Station-houses	5,250 00
Total	$1,105,250 00
THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.	
Fire Department Fund	$352,266 67
THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	
College of the City of New-York	$40,000 00
Public Instruction	868,700 00
Total	$908,700 00
For cleaning streets under contract	$149,550 00
The Foundling Asylum—Fund for support of foundlings	30,000 00
Salaries—Board of Assessors	7,000 00
Board of Revision and Correction of Assignment	500 00
City Courts	83,800 00
Total	$91,300 00
Grand total City Departments and purposes	$6,239,700 31
FOR COUNTY PURPOSES.	
Asylums, Reformatories and Charitable Institutions, "Amounts Allowed by Law."	
Asylum for Idiots, Syracuse, N. Y.	$330 00
Childrens' Aid Society	23,333 34
New-York Juvenile Asylum	25,000 00
New-York State Lunatic Asylum, Utica, N. Y.	741 78
Nursery and Child's Hospital	12,000 00
Roman Catholic House of the Good Shepherd	13,750 00
State Lunatic Asylum for Insane Criminals	250 00
New-York Catholic Protectory	45,000 00
Union Home and School for Education of Children of Volunteers	6,825 00
Total	$127,230 12
Advertising	3,333 33
Contingencies— District-Attorney's office $833 34; Tax Commissioners' office 333 33	1,166 67
Coroners' fees	20,000 00
Cleaning and supplies for County offices	8,000 00
Disbursements and fees for County officers and witnesses	20,000 00
Heating County offices	3,333 33
Interest on the County debt	683,685 00
Jury fees	8,333 33
Lighting County offices	5,000 00
Printing for Legislative Departments $2,000; Printing for Executive Departments and Judiciary 2,000	4,000 00
Rents	$5,000 00
Salaries, legislative	12,000 00
Salaries, Executive, viz.:	
Mayoralty	1,666 67
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments	58,013 33
Bureau Collection, arrears of personal taxes	3,333 33
County Bureau	8,533 34
County Treasurer	1,666 66
Total	$73,213 33
Salaries, Judiciary, viz.:	
County Clerk's office	11,666 67
Supreme Court	38,493 33
Superior Court	51,600 00
Court of Common Pleas	51,306 66
Marine Court	33,333 33
Court of General Sessions and Oyer and Terminer	11,026 66
Court of Special Sessions	5,600 00
Surrogate's office	25,000 00
District-Attorney's office	18,333 34
Recorder's office	4,840 00
City Judge's office	4,066 67
Commissioner of Jurors	3,333 34
Total	$258,600 00
Stationery, Law and Blank-books	$2,500 00
Stationery and Blank-books for Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments	1,000 00
Support of Prisoners in County Jail	5,000 00
Repairs to County Buildings and Offices	5,000 00
Total for County purposes	$1,246,395 11
RECAPITULATION.	
For City purposes	$6,239,700 31
For County purposes	1,246,395 11
Total	$7,486,095 42

Signed, ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller of the City of New-York.
GEO. M. VAN NORT, Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New-York.
H. G. STEBBINS, President of the Department of Public Works of the City of New-York.
Board of Apportionment and Audit.

CHARLES M. CLANCY, late Superintendent of Incumbrances, sent in a communication requesting a hearing before the Board relative to charges of misconduct, while occupying that position, made against him. It was resolved to give him a hearing at an early day.

Pay-rolls received from the Commissioner of Charities and Correction, for December, were audited and allowed, as follows:

Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction	$3,333 30
Office expenses, out-of-door poor and district physicians	4,357 86
Reception Hospital, Centre-street	568 66
Reception Hospital at Ninety-ninth-street	160 00
Bellevue Hospital, Ambulance Department and Small-pox Hospital	2,471 01
General Drug Department	183 32
City Prison	2,897 49

The claims of JOHN L. BROWN for cleaning the streets under his regular contract were audited and allowed as follows:

For one-half month ending Dec. 18, 1871	$20,770 83
Less ten per cent	2,077 08
Total	$18,692 75
For one-half month ending Dec. 31, 1871	$20,770 83
Less ten per cent	2,077 08
Total	$18,692 75
For ten per cent. retained on the amounts due during the year 1871	$49,850 00
Less amount retained by resolution of the Commissioners for cleaning the streets, passed Feb. 8, 1872	10,000 00
Total	$39,850 00
Grand total	$77,237 50

The pay-rolls for cleaning the offices of the Civil and Police Courts, the Croton Aqueduct Department, &c., for September, October, November and December were audited and allowed.

The pay-roll of the axmen and rodmen for October, November and December, 1871, amounting to about $5,000, were ordered to be paid.

A resolution was adopted to pay the salaries of the officers, clerks, &c., of the Tax Receiver's office for September, October, November and December, 1871, amounting to $16,188 94.

The pay-rolls of persons employed at the free public baths during 1870 and 1871, amounting to $2,842, were allowed.

The Controller stated that the following claims did not come within the jurisdiction of the Board of Audit for reasons stated below in parentheses:

New-York Albion, Advertising	$5,532 50
Irish Citizen	21,030 25
The Wachenblatt	5,520 30
Courrier des Etats Unis	8,093 75
M. M. Pomeroy	37,940 70
Scientific Publishing Company	488 50
Le Messager Franco-American	3,043 75
New-York Argus	6,389 50
Official Railway News	7,667 40

(These claims were not allowed for the reason that no authority was given for the publication of the advertisements.)

John D. Brown, for rent of premises foot of Forty-sixth-street	$150
James R. Whiting, rent of premises foot of Thirty-third-street, East River	150
Thomas E. Davies, rent of offices Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21 and 23, No. 82 Nassau-street	875
Morgan Jones, rent of District Court	1,875

(These premises were held under leases with the City that are declared invalid, and for this reason the Board of Audit refuse to allow the claims.)

CATHARINE BRADLEY—Rent of premises No. 61 and 63 Union-place for Sixth District Civil Court, $1,150. (The property was not owned by the claimant, but by JOHN J. BRADLEY, who was City Chamberlain, and by law forbidden from being interested in any contract under which money was to be paid out of the City Treasury.)

WILLIAM M. TWEED—Rent of premises corner Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, for the Fourth District Police Court, $6,750, with interest. (During the period these premises were leased, and for which rent is claimed, the claimant was an officer of the Corporation, and prohibited by law from being interested in any contract under which money was to be paid out of the City Treasury; that the said TWEED is indebted to the City in large amounts, greatly in excess of the amount claimed by him.)

James O'Connell and E. M. Hussey, sinking a well in 1870, corner of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth-street and Kingsbridge-road, $289 00. (This work had been done without legal authority.)

David Babcock, for goods furnished the City in 1869, amounting to $829 25. (This claim is not within the jurisdiction of the Board, not having been received in 1871.)

Union Home and School, quarter ending Dec. 31, 1871, $6,950 50. (There was no appropriation for this school.)

M. L. Kenney, work at Marine Court, $9,829 55. (This work was done without contract, and the charge is excessive.)

Chas. Moore, increase of salary in Bureau of Street Improvements, January, 1870, to April 11, 1870, $554 78. (The increased salary was not authorized by any lawful authority.)

Alexander V. Davidson, the increase of salary as third clerk in the Bureau of Street Improvements, $554 78. (This claim was not authorized by law, and the City does not owe Davidson anything.)

James W. Fowler, for balance of salary for 1871, as Justice of Third District Court, $4,166 65. (The City not indebted; the salary is $5,000; no balance of this salary remains unpaid.)

Michael T. Daly, assignee of Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan, claim for services, $5,000. (The services claimed were not rendered.)

S. Farrer & Co., work done in 1870 on County Jail, $935 96. (Not within the jurisdiction of the Board.)

Samuel B. Smith, regulating and paving West Washington-place in 1869, $273. (Not within the jurisdiction of the Board.)

Sillcocks & Conley, for gold badges, $4,900. (Not purchased by any lawful authority.)

Patrick Farley & C. M. Randall, work on Madison-avenue, $13,000. (The work as claimed was not executed, and the work which was actually executed was excessively charged for.)

Perns & Brown, maps for the County, $292 50. (Disallowed, the Board having no jurisdiction.)

M. L. Kenney, work on County Jail, $12,595 80. (The same objections as on the previous claims of Mr. Kenney.)

M. M. and Chas. Lewis, services as poll-clerks, election 1871, $20. (Not within the jurisdiction of the Board.)

Jose F. Navarro, for water-meters, $233,500. (No lawful contract was made and no lawful authority given on the part of the City for the supply of the meters specified, and the claim is not within the jurisdiction of the Board.)

Harlem Gas-light Company, gas, $211,266 63. (The charge is exorbitant, and greatly in excess of the quantity and quality of gas supplied.)

Middleton Bell, Odell & Mills, removing night-soil, $2,700. (Not within the jurisdiction of the Board.)

The following is a statement of bills remaining unpaid for work and supplies furnished the Police Department during the year 1871:

Gas bills from May 1 to Nov. 1, 1871, New-York Gas-light Company	$3,059 80
Manhattan Gas-light Company, June 13 to Sept. 14	2,205 90
Harlem Company, May 1 to Nov. 1	818 63
Metropolitan, May 31 to Nov. 27	1,654 10
C. J. & J. N. Chester and others for constructing and repairing telegraph for 1871	344 09
B. C. Wheeler & Co., hay, straw, &c.	743 62
Revere House, meals furnished at Police Head-quarters, Nov. 1, 1871	414 75
Mrs. James A. Lucas, for gold embroidered wreaths	20 00
P. Cairns, for wreaths, &c.	40 50
A. M. Burroughs, photographs	90 00
Pollock & Van Wagner, brushes, oils, &c.	150 98
Marshal Lefferts, Jr., ash-kettles	54 00
Hegeman & Co., medicines	38 70
Daniel Berrian, brushes, mats, &c., Sept. 7 to Dec. 14	331 20
F. P. Woodcock, blankets, Oct. 21 to Nov. 27	211 51
Morgan Jones, gas-fitting, Sept. 14 to Dec. 7	707 06
Ingram & Noble, gas-fitting, Nov. 22 to Dec. 13	437 67
Toch Brothers, paints, oils, &c., May 27 to Dec. 12	569 94
F. C. Stalley, carpenter-work, Nov. 20 to Dec. 20	2,051 84
F. C. Stalley, carpenter-work, Nov. 30	5,052 38
James Habel, furnishing stoves to Fourteenth Precinct Station-house and to House of Detention	3,987 39
Townsend & Davis, carpenter-work, labor, &c., Fourteenth Precinct Station-house and House of Detention	2,660 00
James Hamel, mason-work and iron railing House of Detention	3,223 92
Townsend & Davis, House of Detention and Fourteenth Precinct Station-house	2,700 66
Morgan Jones, gas-fitting, plumbing, &c.	9,000 00

And various other bills, amounting in the total to nearly $80,000.

Messrs. LAWRENCE and CADY presented a report as to the Water Police claims, which stated that the number of police was ninety-two, and that from inquiries at the Department of Public Works they find that the number of Police authorized to be employed was twenty-four, and that a large number of those whose names appear on the pay-roll of this Police Department were not employed. They, therefore, cannot recommend the payment of any of the names mentioned in the roll.

During the presentation of this report one of the spectators asked Controller GREEN, with an oath, when his (the speaker's) pay-roll would be reached. The Board adjourned to Thursday next, amid much confusion. The crowd then became very boisterous, and for a moment a breach of the peace was imminent. Several of the men in the crowd used profane and disgusting language toward Mr. GREEN, and one of them even threatened him with personal violence. The crowd at once proceeded to the Finance Department building, and made an effort to force open the doors, but were not successful.

OBITUARY.

B. F. Washington.

The California papers just received announce the death of Mr. B. F. WASHINGTON, an editor of the San Francisco *Examiner*, at the age of fifty-two years.

Mr. WASHINGTON was a Virginian by birth, and a lineal descendant of a brother of GEORGE WASHINGTON. He went to California in 1849. In 1850, at the organization of the Sacramento City Government, he was elected Recorder, which position he held for one year. In 1852 he and VINCENT E. GEIGER established the *State Journal*, which became a prominent and influential Democratic organ.

He subsequently purchased the *Times & Transcript*. During the following session of the Legislature a strong effort was made to force an election for United States Senator, which if held regularly was not to take place until the next session of the Legislature. The object was to elect BRODERICK as opposed to GWIN. Mr. WASHINGTON gained great prominence by his opposition to this scheme, and succeeded in overthrowing it.

In 1857 he was appointed by President BUCHANAN to the Collectorship of the Port of San Francisco. His appointment was the prominent cause of the breaking off of BRODERICK's support from President BUCHANAN. In 1860 he retired from political life, and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. These proving distasteful to him he connected himself with the *Examiner* in 1865.

Mr. WASHINGTON, as a politician, was strongly partisan. As a writer, he was terse and vigorous, especially when treating of political subjects from the stand-point of the old Virginia school of Democracy. As a man, he was highly respected for integrity. His deportment was ever gentlemanly and dignified. His social relations, both in his family circle and among his friends, were most pleasant. He leaves two sons and two daughters, all of mature years. His death is deeply lamented by a large circle of warm friends.

A Prince's Dwelling Gone.

The old Napoleon Hotel on Washington-street, Hoboken, is being demolished to make room for the erection of a public hall and tenements. It was in this building that the Prince NAPOLEON, while an exile in this country, boarded, and from him it took its name. On the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war in 1870 the feelings of the Germans who frequented the hotel were so bitter against the French Emperor that in order to retain his German customers the proprietor was obliged to paint out the old name which extended as a sign the whole length of the building. On the conclusion of the war, however, and the defeat of the French with the exile of their Emperor, the old sign was repainted. The building will now be entirely removed.

An Absconding Watch-Maker Captured.

About two weeks ago EDWARD HARRISON, a watch-maker, of No. 8 Burling-slip, decamped from this City, and with him disappeared seven gold watches and one silver watch, which had been left with him for repairs by customers. Search was made for him, but without avail. Several days ago JOHN HAWKINS, a New-York pilot, living at No. 210 Jay-street, Brooklyn, paid a visit to Philadelphia, and was surprised to find HARRISON there, working at his trade under the name of Martin Cooper. As HAWKINS had lost a valuable gold-watch by the disappearance of HARRISON, he caused his arrest by Detective SMITH, of Philadelphia, and he was locked up to await the action of the New-York authorities. During his absence HARRISON had been indicted, and on learning of his arrest a requisition was obtained from Gov. HOFFMAN, armed with which Detective WALLING, of the Central Office, proceeded to Philadelphia, and, taking charge of the prisoner, brought him to this City. He was arraigned before District-Attorney GARVIN, and committed to the Tombs for trial. In his possession were found pawn-tickets for seven of the missing watches, which he had pledged in this City before he left, and the eighth watch was found on his person.

ASSASSINATION AS A FINE ART.

The Subject in General and its Eastern Developments in Particular—The Hindoo and the Mohammedan—Assassin—The Manner of Lord Mayo's Death.

Assassination as an attribute of humanity has attained a romantic variety and careful culture bestowed on few things. There are as many ways of killing men as of cooking eggs, and an infinitely greater number of reasons, or what in the assassin's mind pass for such. A man cooks because he is hungry, or is conventionally supposed to be, or for some one else in a like predicament. He may kill a man, or woman, or tender suckling infant for the same reason, but the practice seems to be generally confined to nearly starved shipwrecked sailors, or cannibal *gourmets* in Fiji, or somewhere else in Oceanica. As wisdom came from the East, so did assassination. As there is some wisdom among us, so there is some murder. We have our Brinvilliers in triplicate, or in larger series, as required for the sensational Press, almost always with us; sudden deaths with knife, pistol and slungshot, or anything handy, "short, sharp and decisive," in plenty; but although retribution may not be as swift as is desirable, the habit of homicide is generally discountenanced, and except in the "code," which is rapidly exploding itself by the absurdity of its recent *fiascos*, it is nowhere any longer fashionable in America or Europe. For thoroughgoing, unadulterated atrocity, murder for the sake of murder, we must refer to the East, or occasionally, perhaps, to the Western descendants of the Asiatic "Phayneecians," whose divine right to shoot landlords from behind hedges, or riddle informers, or knock on the head those who presume to question the divinity of the Pope, or to doubt the alleged immorality of Queen ELIZABETH, or the undoubted fact that WILLIAM of Orange had cloven hoofs, or some such issues so pertinent to modern civilization is not among things to be doubted.

The word assassin is derived from the Arabic, and was bestowed by the Crusaders on the followers of the Old Man of the Mountains—an obedient college of dervishes or religious fanatics, who fortified themselves for their desperate deeds with Dutch courage, in the shape of hasheesh, a preparation of the Indian hemp. Everybody has read *Monte Cristo*, so it is needless to dilate on this charming drug, which opens paradise to its devotees, stifles conscience, and bestows insensibility to pain or danger. Hasheesh, or *bhang*, another name for the same thing, is as great a favorite as ever in the East, and is as responsible for more interference with the even current of human lives than even Sixth Ward whisky. That Lord MAYO, the Viceroy, and the Chief-Justice of India were victims to a trifling excess of stimulant on the part of their mild assailants is beyond a peradventure. Murder, especially of the dominant race is not thought objectionable by Orientals. Might makes right, and *vae victis* is the motto universally acted up to with a business-like completeness, even at this day, which wholly eclipses what we consider the somewhat violent proceedings of squabbling barons in feudal times. But they have a wholesome regard for their skins, as a rule, and if his assassin had not been "under the influence," his life would have been quite safe with him or in the midst of a thousand like him. Without insisting on those far East tribes of Malacca and the Archipelago, whose gay young bachelors cannot become established till they have accumulated a stock of dried skulls as household ornaments, or when habit of running *amuck*, killing right and left has necessitated laws to extirpate them like other frenzied beasts, murder is a normal domestic convenience in the Oriental mind, and it is no slight item in the catalogue of British oppression that repression of their harmless indulgence in it is enforced.

It is no doubt an unwarrantable interference with time-honored custom to put in jail, try and speedily hang a man for simply removing an obstacle from his path. Although a wholesome dread of the law exists, there is still a good deal of murder, calmly and almost with impunity, executed by the sober Hindoos, with a good deal of fuss and feathers by the unwary and *bhang*-bewildered Moslem. Infanticide is a regular thing, religiously kept secret among hundreds of sympathizers; too numerous or feeble children, especially the female ones, whose dowry and marriage expenses form a serious matter for a prudent parent's looking ahead, are put away like superfluous puppies. Thuggism or strangulation of wayfarers after hospitably sharing the social meal was a feature of Hindooism. It is to a great extent stamped out, but mysterious disappearances make less stir in India than even in New-York, so that a careful statistician might find it difficult to account for sundry discrepancies in local roll-calls on any other hypothesis than that of the unobtrusive helping hand to the realms of Hades. But "death in the pot" is the grand stand-by of the good Hindoo. Many a tiresome squabbler about the management of the goods of his "undivided family" finds himself afflicted with severe and griping pains, and retires peacefully from this world of strife on the ebb of some holy river, or soars in spirit after the manner of a Phenix while his devoted children filially stir up the fire which consumes his crackling bones.

When the Hindoos think they can, however, safely practice their cruelties openly, they have never shown themselves backward in adding all the *éclat* possible to the private enjoyment of their ingenuity in torture. Rajahs are extolled in popular ballads, or rather epic poems, for the variety and exquisite cruelty of their punishments, Britons still growl with an unappeased, sickening horror at the hated name of Cawnpore, and such cheerful incidents as the cold-blooded cutting down of good and good-natured men, but now reported, or the periodical assaults on ladies and officers on the frontiers, whose less prominence causes a failure of an appearance of their cases far from their immediate localities, does not tend to increase Indophilism. Tearing criminals or noncriminal victims asunder by wild horses or elephants, racking, the strappado, exposure to wild beasts, starving to death and so forth, are but a trifling enumeration of the rough foundation of their tortures, on which they elaborated with infinite patience and wonderful inventive genius. To this day in "protected" territories, such as Afghanistan or Muscat, the first thing the victor in a battle does is to put out his prisoner's eyes or lop off his limbs, and if it happens to be a father, son, uncle or brother, the fact merely serves to impart an extra zest to the sweets of victory. In fact, it is considered rather meritorious than otherwise for anybody to kill anybody else who may offend him or stand in his path in any way, and between cunning, *bhang* and native rashness, the principle is acted up to with commendable regularity. The Mohammedans, as a rule, don't trouble themselves with poison, nor, indeed, with stealthy assassination. They simply fill themselves with wrath and rum, or *bhang*, or all three, and trust to the cold steel. Fatalistic, believing in the certain and instant reward of heaven if they kill an infidel, and with the slight hold to life which characterizes most savages, the Mussulman is a dangerous animal to come across in his fanatic moments. Being chopped into mincemeat immediately after his crime would be an additional incentive. Pain would be unfelt, and he would escape the reaction from the drug, fresh supplies of which would not reach him to soothe his declining moments as a prisoner and the suspense and horrors of solitary confinement, which even a native with all his stoicism, natural and acquired, must feel. Beside, it is the habit now, of rather questionable humanity, perhaps, to burn the bodies of Mussulman murderers, which in their belief insures death irredeemable to body and soul. The mere hanging is supposed to achieve a similar eclipse to all eternity for the delinquent Hindoo. That the convict who killed Lord MAYO had any feelings, however slight, resembling in the remotest degree the supposed ancient Roman virtue of a BRUTUS or even the modern Roman virtue of MAZZINI, will not be believed by any one who knows the breed. It was nothing but *bhang*, native deviltry, and a discreditable carelessness on the part of the convict establishment. Bribery, of course, got him the *bhang*, and he was probably in a wood-cutting gang, carelessly guarded by a couple of lolloping natives of inferior *physique*, and admirably armed for sudden attacks with the Burmese *dhâ*, a formidable cutlass to which the *multum in parvo* machete of Spanish America isn't a circumstance. But this is digressing into a treatise on the Andaman Islands, which is hardly apposite in this place. Sufficiently has the Eastern idiosyncracy for murder been stated. It is not a pleasing trait, and it is a pity that so much of it, in however improved a form, has found its way here. It must be the last degradation of a white man to commit murder, and lower himself to the level of the brutes who prey on each other in the mystic wilds of Asia.

SUMMARY OF AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic and Musical.

Quite a lively week has followed the long dearth of novelty at the theatres. Mr. SANTLEY's first American appearance in opera took place at the Academy before a vast audience on Monday. The work performed, HEROLD's "Zampa," was practically as new to New-York as the chief singer in it, and the occasion warranted the extended eulogies printed on Tuesday. "Zampa" was repeated on Wednesday with equal effect, the bills have been varied by performances of "Don Giovanni" and "Martha," and the brief season of English opera closed last night with "Fra Diavolo," of which we shall have more to say to-morrow.... Mr. WALLACK revived the "Veteran," one of the old successes of his house, on Monday. The piece has been long in preparation, and the public expected something creditable; we may say with truth, however, that the reality goes far beyond what was looked for. The scenes and dresses of the "Veteran" come so close to perfection that only hypercriticism can detect the dividing line, and the acting is capital. A house packed to the ceiling showed last night the best form of public appreciation, for the treasury at least, and the quality of the applause and the occasions chosen to bestow it were what managers and artists like Mr. WALLACK sometimes find more grateful still. The "Veteran" will doubtless run for many weeks. ....Mr. J. S. MACKAYE contributed to the novelties of the week by bringing out "Marriage," and this adaptation has been played nightly at the St. James Theatre since its production. "Marriage" is a weak play, but it has given Mr. MACKAYE scope not afforded by his initial effort here to show the stuff he has in him and his pupil, Miss GRISWOLD, to do herself and her teacher much credit....A new "aspirant" for the honors of the stage vaulted upon it at Niblo's on Monday. This is a learned goat, whose accomplishments, long ripening to maturity, have quite captivated the votaries of the "Black Crook." The creature is really quite wonderful in its way, and that is at least no more objectionable than some other of the ways of the "Crook"—considered in their relations to dramatic art. So long as the covert satire of making the animal a "star" in such a spectacle afflicts neither his fellow-artists nor his admiring beholders—we need say nothing but praise of his present professional achievements and of the promise of his future.... "Julius Cæsar" continues the sufficing attraction at Booth's. That thoughtful and rising young actor, Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT, has concluded his engagement here, and to-morrow Mr. J. B. BOOTH is to play *Cassius*. Mr. BARRETT's previous contracts would not allow any extension of his stay in New-York at this time. He has made an exceedingly favorable impression in the Metropolis and will be heartily welcomed whenever he may return. Mr. J. B. BOOTH will play *Brutus*, it is said, after a time, and Mr. EDWIN BOOTH *Cassius*. The change will excite curiosity, and, we should say, would be an improvement on the disposition to be first made....Mr. DALY still runs "Divorce," and on WASHINGTON's birthday plays it with his company in Philadelphia, returning in the evening for the regular performance at the Fifth-avenue. We may look next to hear of the company acting the piece say at Boston in the morning, at Springfield in the afternoon, and at New-York at night. Its run at the Fifth-avenue gives no token of slackening. Miss AGNES ETHEL who, long ere this, was to have opened in "Frou Frou," is winning golden opinions in the provinces, and "Frou Frou" is left indefinitely in peace. .....The horses, and other things that go to make up the "Wonderful European Hippotheatron Company" have left the Grand Opera-house and sought more congenial localities elsewhere. To such, we trust, they will hereafter confine themselves. To-morrow the "Mulder-Fabbri Troupe" begin at this house in opera. As the Parepa Company have closed at the Academy, the operatic field will be quite clear, and we do not see why the Mulder-Fabbri party should not do a good business. The opening work is to be NICOLAI's "Merry Wives of Windsor." We hear of immense preparations going forward on the next spectacle at this theatre—a drama founded on MOORE's *Lalla Rookh*, which is to transcend for magnificence, we are assured, anything ever seen here....Wood's Museum is doing an excellent business with Miss MARION MORDAUNT in "Darling," the lady appropriately acting what some people like to call the "title-rôle."....At the New-York Circus the usual flourishing work is going on. Mr. LENT is the right man in the right place, and the public know it. There is always a good show where he is, and never anything for careful parents to object to....Whoever fails to drop in at DAN BRYANT's, in Twenty-third-street, now and then, makes a great mistake, and loses many a hearty laugh. There is always excellent fooling there, and constant changes of programme give things an air of perennial freshness.

TO-MORROW'S CONCERT.

At the grand concert to be given in Steinway Hall, to-morrow evening, for the benefit of the Zenana schools in India, Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG has, with her customary kindness, volunteered to lend the charm of her presence and voice. The public will also have the pleasure of listening to Mlle. MORENSI for the first time since her return from Europe. During her absence abroad Mlle. MORENSI has appeared in opera in Berlin, Paris, St. Petersburg, London, and other European capitals, besides filling a very successful engagement, just before her return, at Havana. The fine qualities and high culture of her voice have elicited warm admiration wherever she has appeared. She will also sing on the 22d inst. with Miss KELLOGG, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, for the benefit of the Sunday-school of that church.

Home Notes.

Miss NILSSON's last performances in Cincinnati realized receipts amounting to $23,640.... An opera-house company has been incorporated in Cleveland, with a capital stock of $500,000.... Mr. SOTHERN was last week in Pittsburg....Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ was the attraction, last week, at the Globe Theatre, in Boston....The Chelsea Academy of Music is the name of a new suburban theatre just opened in the outskirts of Boston....Mr. FRANK MAYO yesterday ended his engagement at the Boston Theatre....Miss JANE COOMBS and Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON were last week at the St. James Theatre, in Boston. ....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS was last week at the New-Orleans Varieties....Herr WACHTEL sang last week in Chicago....Miss LUCILLE WESTERN was at the Academy of Music, in Chicago....Mrs. CHANFRAU was last week in Cincinnati, at Wood's Theatre....A new and original play called "Pearl," and written by Mr. B. C. CAMPBELL, of Philadelphia, has been brought out at the Chestnut-street Theatre.....Mme. JANAUSCHEK was last week at the Richmond Theatre....Mr. LINGARD and his company were last week in Washington....In the second session of the Superior Civil Court of Boston, on Wednesday, was commenced the suit of JULIAN and PHILLIPPI MARTINETTI against ISAAC B. RICH, JOHN STETSON and J. C. TROWBRIDGE, lessees of the Howard Athenæum, to recover for services rendered as actors in the defendants' theatre. The plaintiffs claim damages in the sum of $4,000. They were engaged for several weeks, but their contract was ended after the first week had closed....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS was last week at Ford's Opera-house, in Baltimore....Mr. and Mrs. BANDMANN were last week at the Olympic Theatre, in St. Louis....Mr. J. W. WALLACK was at De Bar's....Miss CUSHMAN read in St. Louis last week.... Miss LOTTA's engagement at the St. Charles Theatre, in New-Orleans, closed yesterday week....The engagement of the Thompson Troupe at the New-Orleans Academy continued....Mr. THOMAS and his orchestra play this week in New-Orleans.

Foreign Gossip.

The London *Times*, writing of the latest Monday Popular Concert, says: "At the second concert the young South American pianist, Mlle. TERESA CARRENO, who played several times with great applause, last Autumn, at the promenade concerts of M. RIVIERE, in Covent Garden Theatre, was heard for the first time at Mr. CHAPPELL's entertainments, and received with high favor. Mlle. CARRENO's solo was the sonata in E flat, No. 2 of BEETHOVEN's 'Op. 27'—companion of the more famous 'Moonlight,' (so-called by everybody except the composer.) Her style is wonderfully emphatic; and her execution of this not very familiar composition, which had only been previously essayed at St. James' Hall by Mr. HALLE and Mme. SCHUMANN, was characterized throughout by strongly marked accent and vigorous expression. At the termination of her performance Mlle. CARRENO was summoned back to the platform.'.... It is stated that Covent Garden Theatre will next Autumn be turned to a new and original purpose. The direction of the Winter season, extending over nearly eight months, has been accepted by Mr. BOUCICAULT, and the opening piece—a new fairy spectacle, to occupy the entire evening in performance—is already in the hands of the scenic artists. The entertainment will combine the various elements of pantomime ballet and burlesque, and will be from the pen of Mr. BOUCICAULT, with new music by OFFENBACH. ....Brussels has always set up the claim to possess one of the first operas in Europe. To the lessee of the Theatre Royal de la Monnaie the Communal Council gives the house free of rent and a subsidy of 80,000 francs a year in cash. For some time past, however, great dissatisfaction has been felt with the lessee, and new arrangements are to be made. The King has declared his willingness to augment considerably the subsidy paid out of the Civil List. Part of the Brussels Press proposes now that the Communal Council should take in hand the direct administration of the theatre, and confide, after the German fashion, the direction to M. GEVAERT, the head of the Brussels Conservatory of Music....OFFENBACH, apropos of the production of the "Roi Carotte," is once more the subject of anecdotes in the *petits journaux*, some of which, though they may be of a certain commercial advantage to him in keeping him before the public, are not precisely calculated to raise him in public opinion. At a rehearsal of one of his works he found, we are told, a violinist practicing in a corner of the orchestra by himself. "What is that man playing?" he asked. "Violin concerto by MENDELSSOHN," was the reply. "Oh, yes, I remember," said the maestro; "I was afraid at first that it belonged to my opera." As a further illustration of OFFENBACH's "naïveté," we are informed that on some one's asking him whether he was not born at Bonn, he made answer, "No; it is BEETHOVEN who was born at Bonn. I was born at Frankfort."....A new theatre in the Giardino Sciarra at Rome is completed. It is constructed entirely of wood, but is extremely comfortable and commodious, containing 15,000 spectators. The house will be opened with opera buffa.... The performance of "Aïda" at Cairo continues with the same success, and the public flock to the theatre in crowds, desirous to contemplate the ancient luxury and splendor of the Pharaoh's Court....A telegram from St. Petersburg sets forth that Signor ARDITI gave his benefit concert in that city on Sunday, Jan. 29, and it was a "magnificent success." The house was crowded in all parts, the receipts amounting to 30,000 francs. "Tarantella," a new song, which was expressly composed by Signor ARDITI for Mme. ADELINA PATTI, was received with immense enthusiasm, the composer and singer being recalled several times.

Death in the Tombs—Alleged Neglect of a Police Surgeon.

On Thursday afternoon an unknown man was found in a semi-conscious condition in the streets by Patrolman KELLY, of the Third Precinct, and taken to the station-house in Chambers-street. Police Surgeon SAMUEL B. ORTON was summoned, and after examining the man, who gave his name as CORNELIUS J. DILLON, said that it was a case of intoxication, and ordered him to be sent to the Tombs. He was accordingly arraigned before Justice HOGAN, who sent him below, and summoned Dr. NEALIS, the physician of the prison, who examined the man and found him to be in a dying condition. He was at once put under proper medical treatment, and rallied sufficiently to inform the prison authorities that his name was JOHN B. DUGGAN, that he was a chemist, and his wife and family resided at No. 2,207 Coates-street, Philadelphia. He then sank into unconsciousness and expired at an early hour yesterday morning. It is believed that if Dr. ORTON had sent the man to the hospital at once, instead of to the Court, his life might have been saved. The body of deceased has been removed to the Morgue, where Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest on Monday.

Mr. BRENTANO (No. 33 Union-square,) has received a very large supply of English and foreign papers. Among them are the *Graphic*, with many excellent illustrations; the *Illustrated London News*, a splendid number; *Punch*, *Nature*, the *Saturday Review*, the *Academy*, and many other interesting serials. Mr. BRENTANO's store is the one to visit on a dull day, for he has always something to interest and amuse every class of readers.

Bell Schnapps, distilled at Schiedam, Holland, expressly for cases of dyspepsia, dropsy, gout, rheumatism, general debility, catarrh of the bladder, pains in the back and stomach, and all diseases of the urinary organs; gives great relief in asthma, gravel and calculi of the bladder. Warranted pure. H. G. WOLFE & Co., No. 18 South William-street, sole importers. Sold by druggists and grocers.—*Advertisement.*

If your hair is falling out or shows signs o disease, it can be arrested at once by using "Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator." This article has been so many years before the public that further comment is unnecessary. Sold by all druggists and No. 517 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Use less of DOOLEY's than of other yeast or baking powder, as it is much stronger. Put up full weight. Give it a fair trial.—*Advertisement.*

Be Sure and Call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, allays all pain, and gives the child quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

The Restoration and Retention of the Rev. D. C. Van Norman's hair—a well-known gentleman of reliability and position—is sufficient to convince the most skeptical of the ability of Dr. B. C. Perry, the noted Dermatologist, of No. 49 Bond-st., to cure capillary derangements. This gentleman says: In 1863, Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, of this city, saved me from baldness. Since that time, by the occasional use of his prescriptions, my hair has been kept in perfect condition.
Eight years' experience has established my conviction that Dr. Perry thoroughly understands his profession. D. C. VAN NORMAN,
Dec. 26, 1871. No. 28 West 51st-st., New-York.

Skin Diseases.—PERRY'S IMPROVED COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, the skin medicine of the age, is warranted to cure red, white and matterated pimples, flesh-worms, scaly eruptions and blotched disfigurations of the face. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, cures with harmless special prescriptions, all scalp diseases, falling, loss and prematurely gray hair, pimply eruptions, flesh-worms, moth-patches, freckles, moles, wens and unnatural redness of the nose and face. Call or send for circular.

For Skin Diseases use Perry's Improved COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, warranted to cure red, white and matterated pimples and sores on the face, flesh-worms, scaly eruptions and blotched disfigurations of the skin. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

"Neuril" is not a Patent Medicine, being daily prescribed by Physicians of the most eminent standing. See their testimonials in our circulars. Ask your druggist for one.

A Harmless, Delightful Hair-Dressing—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. Restores gray hair, stops its falling out, increases its growth. Sold everywhere.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Wood Carpeting.—Parquet floors, No. 480 Broadway. A new and desirable article.

DIED.

ASTOR.—On Thursday afternoon, in the 73d year of her age, MARGARET R., wife of William B. Astor, and daughter of the late Gen. John Armstrong.
The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Grace Church, on Monday next, Feb. 19, at 10½ A. M., without further invitation.

BONNELL.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Friday, the 16th inst., of consumption, WILLIAM L., son of Alfred and Henrietta S. Bonnell, in the 24th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at 2 P. M., on Monday, the 19th inst., at Grace Church, Plainfield. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st. at 12½ P. M.

BURKINSHAW.—On Saturday, Jan. 27, at Scarboro', England, RICHARD BURKINSHAW, in his 73d year.

HATHAWAY.—On Friday, Feb. 16, JAMES W. HATHAWAY.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the M. E. Church, 2d-av., corner of 119th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.
HARLEM LODGE, No. 457, F. and A. M.—Members of this Lodge are hereby summoned to meet at the Lodge-room on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, to attend the funeral of Brother James W. Hathaway, of Rural Lodge, Maine. Members and sister Lodges are fraternally invited. WM. H. MITCHELL, Master.

HARRISON.—On Friday, Feb. 16, ELIZABETH L., wife of Charles Harrison.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison-av. and 42d-st. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

JESUP.—In this City, on the 16th inst., after a short illness, ABBY S. JESUP, widow of the late Chas. Jesup, in the 73d year of her age.
Relatives and friends, and those of her son, Morris K. Jesup, are invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 53 West 19th-st., without further invitation.

MYERS.—On the 16th inst., GEORGE BANCKER, son of Mathew C. and Harriet L. Myers, in his 3d year.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 132 Concord-street, Brooklyn, on Monday, 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

OTIS.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 11, 1872, at Hudson City, N. J., HARRISON GRAY, son of Ella F. and John M. Otis, aged 5 years and 7 months.
☞ Boston papers please copy.

RUNK.—On Saturday, Feb. 17, 1872, at his residence, No. 37 West 52d-st., WM. T. RUNK, of the firm of Runk & White, aged 60 years.
Funeral services at his late residence, on Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Trenton, N. J., for interment, by the 12½ P. M. train, on Wednesday, from Desbrosses-street Ferry.

SNOWDEN.—Feb. 16, on her 74th birthday, ELIZA, widow of the late Thomas Snowden.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Morrisania, Fulton-av., near 8th-st., on Monday, the 19th inst., at 12 M. Train will leave Forty-second-street Depot at 9¾ A. M.

SMITH.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Friday, 16th inst., ABEL IRWIN, son of Abel I. and Laura Smith, aged 3 months.

STURN.—On Friday morning, Feb. 16, HERMANN STURN, aged 48 years and 6 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 135 East 60th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—On Friday, Feb. 16, CHARLES F., son of William and Matilda Thompson, aged 3 years 7 months and 9 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 49 Vandam-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

WALLER.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 17, ANN ELIZA WALLER, wife of Robert Waller.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 45 West 45th-st., on Tuesday morning, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock precisely. Her remains will be taken to Philadelphia.

VAN SAUN.—On Feb. 15, CHARLES W. VAN SAUN, aged 32 years.
Funeral will take place from chapel, 50th-st., near 8th-av., at 12½ Sunday, Feb. 18, inst.

YOUNGS.—On Thursday evening, in the 56th year of her age, MARIA M., wife of Daniel S. Youngs.
The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 304 West 22d-st., on Sunday, 18th inst., at 3 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY CHARTER.
GRAND MASS-MEETING,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 20,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.
To the Citizens and Tax-payers of New-York:
The Legislative friends of the City Charter proposed by the Committee of Seventy, have advised the holding of a mass-meeting in this City, in order that there may be an expression of popular sentiment in favor of that Charter. The Committee, therefore, ask all those honest citizens who united last Fall to overthrow Municipal plunder, to come out and sustain a non-partisan instrument, which has been framed to secure permanent results for the victory won on Nov. 7 last, at the polls. This meeting will be held at Cooper Institute on the evening of TUESDAY, the 20th inst., and all good citizens are earnestly invited to attend.
By order of the COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

PATENT FIRE-PROOF
MANSARD ROOFING.
The attention of Architects, Builders and Property-owners is called to our new Patent Fire-proof Mansard Roofing. Illustrated descriptive circulars furnished on application. Estimates supplied on receipt of a plan or other full description of the work required.
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PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
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FOR BUILDINGS, BRIDGES, &c.,
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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid all kinds of gold and silver, Government securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Feb. 24; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FISH CULTURE.—HOW TO STOCK ponds, brooks, rivers and lakes with a full supply of delicious fish. What kinds thrive best. How Prolific. The number of eggs in different sorts. Trout, Salmon, Black Bass, Shad, &c., with illustrative engravings, showing Hatching-houses and spawning, care of the young, profits, &c., in March No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 30 cents or $3 a year. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

LEADING CHARACTERS, WITH PORTRAITS.—Attorney-General Williams, Rev. Robert S. Candlish, of Edinburgh, Rev. Mr. Hepworth, Miss Harriet G. Hosmer, and James Fisk, Jr., in March No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 30 cents, or $3 a year. Newsmen have it. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

BLUSHING—WHAT IS THE CAUSE? What the cure? Blondes and Brunettes; Sensitiveness; Bashfulness; How May We Control Our Emotions; Confidence and Self-reliance—How Acquired. See March No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 30 cents or $3 a year. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

FEVER AND AGUE.—ARE YOU TROUBLED with it? Read the article in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for March, and learn what residence, occupation and food have to do with its cause, and what simple measures will prevent or cure it. Only 30 cents, or $3 a year. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

WRITING FOR THE PRESS.—HINTS to beginners, writing materials, preparing copy, choosing a subject, accepted or rejected, and why. See March No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for instruction and suggestions. Only 30 cents, or $3 a year. Newsmen have it. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

AT A MEETING HELD AT THE STANDARD House, No. 165 East Broadway, Saturday evening, Feb. 17, 1872, an association was formed, to be known as the Young Men's Republican Association of the Fourth Assembly District, in favor of the present Administration.
WILLIAM H. WARD, President.
PATRICK F. MURRAY, THOMAS E. GROGAN, } Vice-Presidents.
DAVID J. AHEARN, WILLIAM J. SHAW, } Secretaries.
THOMAS HARTY, Treasurer.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, D. D., Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. All invited.

GRACE CHAPEL.—SEATS FREE.—EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music. Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Daily services during Lent at 10 A. M., except on Saturday; Saturdays at 12 M. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

AT FREE CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, Rev. THOMAS MCKEE BROWN, Rev. MCW. B. NOYES, Pastors, West 45th-st. near Broadway. (Take Broadway, 7th or 8th-av. cars.)
WEEK-DAY LENTEN SERVICES.
7 A. M.—Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
4½ P. M.—Evening Prayer.
SUNDAY SERVICES.
7 A. M.—Holy Communion.
10 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
10½ A. M.—Litany and Holy Communion—full choral.
4 P. M.—Evening Prayer.
7½ P. M.—Compline—full choral.
Strangers and residents welcomed alike.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, of the Fifty-third-street Baptist Church, will deliver a sermon to the young on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, in the Sixteenth Baptist Church, 16th-st., near 8th-av. Rev. Dr. MIKELS, Pastor, will preach in the MORNING.

ALL SOULS CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-ave. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, Feb. 18, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach; morning, at 10½, subject, *Authority in Religion*. Evening, at 7½, subject, *Patterns or Precision in Thought, Word and Deed*. Seats free in the evening.

APOSTOLIC PREACHING.—REV. P. L. DAVIES, Pastor, will preach on this subject SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., at Berean Baptist Church, corner Downing and Bedford sts.; a sermon to young men at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

APOLLO HALL, CORNER BROADWAY and 28th-st.—THOMAS GALES FORSTER, trance-speaker, will lecture before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

AT MOHAWK HALL—CORNER 16TH-st. and 8th-av., the Spiritualists will hold a meeting for spiritual manifestations, at the usual hours, 3 o'clock and 7½ P. M. Prompt attendance requested.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT Adelphi Hall, fully furnished, 52d-st. and Broadway, all day Sunday. JOHN H. TRENOR, No. 723 6th-av.

BIBLE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—REV. OSCAR HUGO preaches on this subject on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in Manhattan Reformed Church, corner of Avenue B and 5th-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Rev. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., at 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, Feb. 18.

CHRIST PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner 5th-av. and 35th-st. Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., Rector. Rev. S. F. DUNHAM, A. M., Assistant.
DURING LENT.
Daily morning prayer, 9 A. M.
Daily evening prayer, 4 P. M.
On WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, evening prayer, with full choral service and lecture, 7½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Early communion, 7½ A. M.
Morning prayer and sermon, 10½ A. M.
Afternoon service, with lecture on *Church History*, by the Rector, 3½ P. M.
Evening prayer and sermon, 7½ P. M.
Sunday-school at 9 A. M., in the lecture-room.
Strangers are invited to all services in this Church.

FREE CHORAL SCHOOL OF CHRIST CHURCH.
Class for boys from eight to fifteen years, SATURDAYS, at 9 A. M.
Class for ladies, MONDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Class for ladies and gentlemen, TUESDAYS, at 7½ P. M.
Class for gentlemen, SATURDAYS, at 7½ P. M.
Special attention paid to learning the reading of music at sight.
All who are interested in congregational singing and a higher standard of church music are invited to join the several classes, and can do so by conferring with Dr. H. S. CUTLER, Organist, at his room in the Church, entrance on 35t-st.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, south side of West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—The Pastor, Rev. FRED. EVANS, will preach the funeral sermon of the late John C. Howser, at 10½ A. M. The EVENING service at 7½. All are welcome.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORner of Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, of Chicago, will preach in this church SUNDAY, Feb. 18, MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., east of 4th-av., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 10 A. M., and THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., below 14th-st.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., SUNDAY, by Rev. HENRY WARREN, Pastor of the Arch-street Church, Philadelphia; and at 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. ANDREW LONGACRE.

DISCOURSES OF THINGS PERTAINING TO THIS LIFE.—The sixth sermon of this series will be given by Rev. J. M. PULLMAN at the Church of Our Savior, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING. Subject—*Consistency*. EVENING service as usual.

FREE RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Begin at 7½ o'clock precisely. Speakers Rev. HENRY POWERS and Dr. EDWARD EGGLESTON, editor of the *Hearth and Home*; also, Rev. GEORGE WHIPPLE will take part in the service, and Mme. VARIAN will sing. A full choir and congregational singing. No collection. Everybody invited.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original mission at the Points, Rev. J. A. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Service at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent. Services are held every SUNDAY in the chapel of the institution at 3 P. M. Singing by the children. All interested are cordially invited.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st.—Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector. Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

HAVE YOU HEARD HIM?—BISHOP SNOW, of the Second Advent Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Time and Manner of God's Everlasting Kingdom.*

HARLEM.—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. JAMES H. DWIGHT will preach MORNING and EVENING, Feb. 18, at the new hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. The public cordially invited.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor, Rev. R. MCWALTON, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. General prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 31st-st. and 9th-av.—Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT will preach at 10½ A. M., and give the fourth sermon to young men at 7½ P. M.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Lyric Hall, No. 723 Sixth-av., (Reservoir-square,) on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Providence, Divine and Human.*

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH, STEINWAY HALL.—Religious services will be held in Steinway Hall, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Morning subject—*Belief and Unbelief.* In the evening Mr. HEPWORTH will deliver the sixth lecture in his course to young men. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. W. W. ANDREWS WILL preach at the Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., at 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, on *The Melchisedek Priesthood of Christ*. SUNDAY, Feb. 25, on *The Papal, Episcopal and Congregational Systems in their Relation to the Catholic Church*. All are invited.

REV. CHAUNCY GILES WILL DELIVER the fifth lecture in the course upon Genesis and Geology, SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, in the new Church House of Worship, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. Special topic—*The Creative Works of the Third Day.* Services, 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. E. C. SWEETSER WILL PREACH in the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, corner of Downing-st., THIS (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Folly of Making an Undue Haste in the Affairs of Life.* Evening service at 7½; sermon by Rev. ALMON GUNNISON, of Williamsburg.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY EVENING—first discourse on the vices of New-York—*Pernicious Amusements.* Monthly meeting of the Mission School, corner 8th-av. and 25th-st. at 2½ P. M.

RIGHT REV. DANIEL S. TUTTLE, D. D., Bishop of Utah and Montana, will preach THIS EVENING at the Chapel of St. Chrysostom, 7th-av., corner of 39th-st. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made for St. Mark's Church, Salt Lake City.

REV. L. S. WEED WILL PREACH IN Old John-street M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts., on SABBATH MORNING, 10½; the EVENING, 7½. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. MORGAN DIX, RECTOR OF Trinity Church, will preach at Trinity Chapel, SUNDAY, Feb. 18, at 7½ P. M. Lecture VI. of the course. Subject—*The Latent Power of the Church.*

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., OF THE Church of the Resurrection, will preach in the hall, corner of 55th-st. and 3d-av., at 10½ on SUNDAY MORNING. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

REV. DR. BRANN WILL DELIVER A lecture THIS EVENING, in the Church of the Holy Innocents, corner Broadway and 37th-st. Subject—*What the State Owes the Catholic Church.*

REV. DR. VINCENT, OF TROY, WILL preach in the Brick Church, corner of 5th-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

REV. T. A. HOYT WILL PREACH, SUNDAY, at 11 o'clock, in small Chapel of New-York University, on Washington-square. Seats free.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 7TH-AV., BEtween 33d and 34th sts., Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., Rector.—SUNDAY services—7 A. M., Holy Eucharist; 9 A. M., morning prayer; 10½ A. M., Litany, second celebration and sermon; 7½ P. M., evening prayer. In the EVENING the Rector will deliver the next lecture in the course on *Anglican Worship in its Visible Form.*

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. by Rev. JOSEPH HOLDICH, D. D., and at 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Other services as usual. Sabbath-school exhibition and concert on the evening of Washington's Birthday.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Seats free. The New-York Prayer Band, SAMUEL HALSTED, leader, will conduct the services in this Church SUNDAY, Feb. 18, at 10½ A. M., at 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. C. K. TRUE, D. D., and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. S. D. BROWN, D. D.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting, 3½ P. M.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH, EAST 47TH-st., Rev. C. W. MORRILL, Rector.—SUNDAY SERVICES—8, 9½, 10½, 11 A. M.; 4, 7½ P. M. WEDNESDAY EVENINGS OF LENT—Special penitential service, with sermon, at 8 o'clock.

SARAH F. SMILEY, OF THE SOCIETY of Friends, will preach in the Central M. E. Church, 7th-av., below 14th-st., on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SUNDAY, Feb. 22, 23 and 25, at 7½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, NO. 138 West 24th-st.—Elder J. B. COOK will speak at 10½ A. M., subject—*Meat in Due Season*, and at 7½ P. M., subject—*God's Plan to Fulfill Prophecy.* Meeting also at 3 P. M.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, (54TH-ST. and 5th-av.)—Lenten service and sermon, with collection for hospital charity, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, EAST 72TH-ST.—Lent services on ALL WEEK-DAYS at 4½ o'clock, and on SUNDAY EVENINGS at 7½.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. A. C. EGGLESTON, of Hartford. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and at 2. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.

THE QUESTIONS THAT JESUS ANSWERED.—The tenth lecture in this course will be delivered by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

THE CHURCH MILITANT.—AFTERnoon discourse by Rev. CHAS. F. LEE, in Fifth Universalist Church, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., on SUNDAY, Feb 18, at 3 P. M. Morning services at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Watching by Faith.*

PASTOR HELDRING AND HIS ASYLUMS.

BY N. S. D.

The Steenbeek Asylum is one mile's walk from Hemmen, in Holland, close by the village of Zetten. A sandy country road leads up to the grounds, which contain between seven and eight acres of arable land, surrounded by a brook. Having entered the simple wooden gate, you find a bell to announce your arrival. Steps approach from the inside. A bolt is removed, and the door of the establishment is opened by a female. You observe that you cannot enter unnoticed, and that nothing prevents the inmates from leaving when they like. This arrangement is characteristic of the spirit of the institution. The world is prevented from coming in; the inmates are at liberty to go out.

The premises cluster together in an irregular form. An old brewery turned into an asylum could not well produce a master-piece of architecture. Still, the two new portions of the building are got up in a cheerful, home-like style, in which taste and simplicity are combined. A barn, stable and several sheds stand in the rear, and further back two Dutch farm-houses protect the Asylum from the north-west wind. The whole is surrounded by kitchen gardens and orchards, which again are shut in by a fertile meadow and two inclosures of upland. The grounds are not over-planted with trees. The sun in pleasant days illuminates the pretty landscape, and the pure country air ventilates the rooms and passages of the houses. The inmates can easily enjoy a refreshing walk without indiscreet inspection, and there is opportunity for useful labor. There are the milk-house, garden, fields, stable with its cows, poultry yard and dairy for such girls as are being trained for the farm. There is the spacious laundry, with all required apparatus, not only for home washing but for doing up the fine linen of the neighboring gentry. There are the lofty kitchen with its utensils, the comprehensive pantry with Winter provisions, from sauer-kraut to gerkin, prepared by the girls themselves, the bake-house and threshing floor, drying-loft, and bleaching-house, dormitories and infirmary, dining-hall and work-rooms, making as complete an establishment for the end Pastor HELDRING has in view at Steenbeek as is well possible. From the dormitories you enter, through a short passage, the tastefully-furnished dwelling-rooms of Miss VOUTE, the lady Superintendent, and the six gentlewomen who assist her. Here those girls who evince a talent for a higher grade of service than that of the farm or kitchen are trained as chamber-maids and ladies' maids. A little house adjacent is for the reception of the new-comers, who stay there till fit company for those of the larger house. In the centre of all these apartments is the charming prayer saloon, where every morning and evening the household meets for worship. It is fittingly placed in the centre, to remind the inmates that the knowledge of God is the fountain of all that is taught at Steenbeek.

Into this institution more than 1,300 fallen women have been received since 1848. Its spacious apartments give shelter and refuge at any one time to no more than eighty. Of these no single individual is compelled to stay beyond a day. The all-ruling principle upon which Pastor HELDRING has based the institution is that of perfect Christian liberty. This, however, is not to be understood in a sense at variance with principles of order. Common rules are prescribed to the whole household, to which every member must submit. The girls, for instance, are never to take a walk outside, nor to go to church away from the premises. Each has her own bed-chamber, into which she is locked at night. They are early risers; Winter and Summer the clock striking five turns finds everyone astir. Family worship, conducted by one of the presiding ladies, opens the day. Four meals unite the girls around the family table; breakfast at 8, dinner at 12, tea at 5, supper at 8. Then the evening prayer dismisses them to rest.

The work for the girls progresses from lower to higher. New-comers are placed in the matting-room. This is the lowest degree. All must learn to make mats, because it is the simplest way of earning a livelihood, and straw can be obtained everywhere. Those who behave best and excel most [are] promoted to the sewing-room, then to light garden-work. After that they may assist in the kitchen, and then are raised to the rank of cooks and house-maids. The highest grade is that of lady's maid. To be degraded to a lower degree is counted severe punishment. Those who are refractory are put back to mat-making. If obstinate, the girl is sent to her chamber for a day, in order to make choice between submission and dismission. As an example, a stubborn girl, after a day's reflection, decided to leave.

"Do you remember," asked Pastor HELDRING, "how often you have told me the same story, standing where you are now?"

"I don't."

"Still it might be as well for you to remember it; for I do not know any one upon whom so much mercy has been bestowed as upon you."

The girl is silent, and so is the pastor. "But, as you like," he continued, after a pause. "You have said you are determined to go. Very well. Do what your heart impels you to do. As for me, no sooner will you have left than I shall shake the dust off my feet against you. I want no knowledge of you in this world or the next."

She went away, but only into the room where the other girls were at their work, and silently resumed her place among them. "How is this?" asked the lady superintendent, "Are you back again?"

"The pastor told me to act as my heart wished, and that now tells me to stay."

It will be seen from this that cant and rose-water sentiment find little favor at Steenbeek. It lies not in his system of training to address the girls often about their religious state. Such personal questions lead to the opposite of what is aimed at. Hypocrisy is the common fault of these unhappy creatures. When examined about the state of their souls, they like to indulge in sentiment on their frames of feelings. Cant takes the place of sense, and it is proven beyond doubt that exactly those girls who live by religious feeling are most prone to fall back into a life of sinful sensuality.

The result of Magdalen institutions in Europe shows that one out of three of their inmates is won back to a virtuous life. Pastor HELDRING does not think that the results at Steenbeek were any more favorable than this for many years; and hence his establishment of Talitha Kumi for the care and education of neglected girls between the ages of six and sixteen.

In 1856 Pastor HELDRING made known his new plans to the Holland public, and before the end of 1858 31,864 florins had been contributed to aid his purpose. The institution has been now in successful working for more than thirteen years. Separated from the public road by a little rivulet, the handsome premises of Talitha Kumi lift up their neat, white-plastered, two-storied frame-houses in the midst of a charming garden, through a portion of which the visitor has to pass before reaching the front door. The houses form a square. The centre is occupied by a spacious yard, into which the back windows of all the apartments look. This is an imitation of medieval convents, which were built thus to facilitate inspection. This yard is the play-ground and work-ground, so that playing or working, the girls can always be under the eyes of Miss NIEUNVEEN and her assistants. As, at Steenbeek, there are dining and work rooms, kitchen and laundry, and in addition a spacious school-room. The dormitories, each containing thirty beds, are upstairs. Owing to the spacious yard, each apartment has front and back windows, giving a profuse abundance of air and light. "Children are like flowers," said the good pastor, "if you want them to thrive they must have sunshine and air."

Talitha has accommodation for 250 girls. They come from the lowest classes of the cities—beggars, tramps and thieves, who have been rescued from Police stations and prisons, slums and alleys. The immense deal of patience and trouble it has required to make obedient and orderly children out of these half-savage creatures cannot be told. Sometimes the teachers were at their wits' ends. But as every different kind of labor was thoroughly taught, the children gradually acquired good habits of order and work. When kitchen, laundry, chamber and garden work are done, they all meet in the sewing-room, and are taught the use of the needle. Needle-work, though monotonous, gives a wonderful opportunity of forming a correct estimate of a girl's character. Besides, here there is kept up conversation between teacher and scholar that opens the heart and shows the child's inner life.

It is found that thieving is the most predominant sin of these young creatures, and the most difficult to be eradicated. With some it is so inveterate as to seem inborn. "Ah, Sir," said a girl one day in a tone of despondency, "Isn't it awful to have been trained to steal!" It was obvious that the poor thing was struggling with an all but irresistible temptation. Insincerity among these children was universal. A white lie, a feigned sickness, an hypocritical grief, were considered virtues. An ignorance, too, of the simplest ethics characterized both parents and children. The mother of an illegitimate child came one day to take her daughter home. She was now married, and considered herself a converted person in consequence. She rushed roughly in and demanded her daughter. "Show me your hands," she cried. They bore marks of kitchen-work. This sight put the woman in a fit of rage. "What, Sir, have you treated my daughter in that way? I sent her here to do fine work! She is a young lady, Sir, and I am a respectable woman, thank God! I know I was a sinner formerly, but I am converted now. It is my fault that she came to this place. But I was a blind sinner then, and I will make up for my guilt now, lest her blood come upon my head!"

Notwithstanding all difficulties, however, Talitha has had wondrous success. At the close of this last year the houses lodged 240 girls, while over seven hundred had graduated. Not one in twenty had turned out badly. As teachers, shop-women, milliners, and servants, they do honor to their education all over Holland. At Steenbeek one out of every three is lost; at Talitha not more than one in twenty. The superiority of the preventive over the repressive system was never more clearly shown.

When the two asylums came to be in full operation, it was seen that a third was required. Talitha admitted none of the innocent above sixteen. Steinbeek shut its gates upon all but the guilty. But there were many applicants from sixteen to twenty-one—discharged convicts, outcasts, homeless—not yet bad, but just ready to fall. They could not be admitted among the children. They ought not to go among the partially reclaimed. They were too much advanced in sin to associate with the former, and not advanced enough to mix with the latter. In fact, they were at the point of transition from the last stage of innocence to the first stage of profligacy. If, at this period, Christian love took them by the hand, their bodies might be saved from ruin and their souls from perdition. Pastor HELDRING resolved not to leave one stone unturned till a third asylum was founded, which should bear the name of Bethel.

He wrote a pamphlet on the subject in 1861. In 1865, there rose on one of the *terps* of the Beturve a splendid establishment. The household is carried on as at Talitha, but with infinitely greater difficulties. Mr. HELDRING divides the denizens of Bethel into two classes: 1. Those who are overfed with religious cant; and 2. The thoroughly ignorant. The former class forms only one-tenth of the whole, but it is the most difficult to deal with. Its members were trained in orthodox families,—know the Bible, sing psalms and pray, are versed in the phraseology of the pious, and know how to speak of the Lord and his covenanted faithfulness. They call themselves converted, but are as void of true religion as so many parrots. To make these wretched creatures unlearn their wicked piety, has been and still is an almost hopeless labor. Still, on the whole, there has been marked success, and statistics show that five out of every six (including both classes) of those graduated, are bearing good characters and earning honest livings.

To this question, who is this Pastor HELDRING, I answer that if the reader will follow me, he shall make his acquaintance in his own parish.

The American traveler, who, on his way to the German Rhine, passes through Holland, observes little more than cattle and meadows, wind-mills and ditches. After leaving gray Utrecht, his eyes are for a while gladdened by groves, avenues of beeches, and handsome parks and villas, but the pleasure is not for long. Soon the rattling train dashes into a district, which, scantily endowed as it is by nature, never had the advantages of cultivation. Vast plains of dun, swarthy heath extend right and left, without the relief of garden or hut, browsing cow or rooting swine. This is that sterile part of Holland, which, extending north as far as the Yssel, forms the *Velurve*, or *poor country*. No sooner, however, has the traveler reached Ede, than his eyes again discover a smiling landscape. This is *Beturve*, or *better country*. Taking the stage-coach here, and crossing to Wageningen, you see how it is that the Rhine and the Waal unite to make of the country they inclose a garden of God. From the ferry, near this last-named place, a carriage-road leads up to the top of the dike, which has been built from time immemorial to bridle the rivers in their Winter's rage. The fascinating panorama which, from the summit, spreads itself before the vision compels you to drive on through avenues and private ways, blossoming orchards and flowery meadows. In half an hour you reach the pretty village of Hemmen, where a handsome bridge spans a purling brook and forms an inviting entrance. The houses are tidy, and painted in the heraldic colors of the VAN LIJNDENS, whose castle lies on the left, with its surrounding park. Beautiful and noble trees line the road. The streets are hard and clean as a kitchen floor, courts before each house are planted with smooth evergreens, gardens filled with flowers and vegetables run back from the rear offices, and the nice little church, with its slender spire, and white-plastered parsonage at a small distance, peep out from the grove. All this seems to whisper that here you have found a spot where prosperity and domestic bliss have pitched their tent. Nor will you feel disappointed on entering the houses. At Hemmen there are no poor. No beggar disgraces the public street; no ale-house rings with uproarious shouts. In this church Pastor OTTO GERHARD HELDRING has preached for five-and-forty years, and in the parsonage for nearly half a century has been his home. Within the distance of one mile stand Steenbeek, Talitha Kumi and Bethel, and along the wooded grounds that intervene you may meet the inmates whom God hath caused him to find and save.

From the windows of his study, in 1827, the young pastor could see, within a circle of three miles diameter, fourteen villages. They consisted mainly of hovels, built of clay, tied up with straw, and half collapsed by the floods. Within they contained a table, bench, and bunk filled with straw. He visited one of the huts. The wife, with a baby in her arms, received the new clergyman with kind reverence. Her story was soon told. Nothing to eat and no work to do. Her husband was absent seeking employment. The pastor spoke a word of consolation to the weary soul.

"Aye, that is the way William always speaks," said the woman with tears. "We have been visited very sorely. Two years ago our first calf died, and last year our second, and our third and last died a week ago. And, when I could not help crying, my husband said, 'Don't cry, Mary; it is the Lord's doing; suppose you had died, or I, or one of the children?'"

"Then, do you think a calf would be something toward helping you?"

The woman answered enthusiastically in the affirmative.

"Tell your husband to buy a calf," quoth the minister; "and I will give him the money."

No sooner was the report spread that William had got a calf from the minister, than all the villagers ran to Pastor HELDRING's house to ask the same favor. He offered to buy a calf for each of them, if they would bring him, every Sunday, a six-pence saved from the wages they were earning. It was the beginning of a system of frugality. The minister's house became a savings bank for "calf's pence." This single story will introduce to the reader, better than any photograph, the square-built, broad-browed, smiling old gentleman, who has done the work we have described, and his way of doing it.

Let us narrate another story of Pastor HELDRING, the better to know him. He had never heard of Hoenderlo, till some one told him that a village of five and twenty huts had sprung up in the midst of a neighboring desert. He knew how much it cost to make poor people thrifty in *Beturve*, and he wondered how a living soul could exist on the scanty soil of *Veluwe*. "I must see that remarkable village," he said to himself. "People take an interest in a Dutch colony in Iowa, but here is one near our very homes of which we know nothing."

He prevailed upon a friend to accompany him to the place, which was about twenty miles distant. They chose to walk, as they wanted to make the acquaintance of a *Velurve* heath. A guide was procured, and they set out one Summer morning of 1839. After an hour's walk they found themselves at the entrance of a plain, which, like the ocean, was limited to the eye by the horizon only. It was a desert of sand, dotted here and there with mounds covered with heather. A fresh gale blew from the south-west, and the sand, whirled about by the wind, wrapped the travelers in an impenetrable cloud. With eyes shut and hands over their mouths they stumbled on blindfold. It was like Sahara. Every now and then they were compelled to lie down behind a knoll to draw breath. At last their walk consisted merely of short runs from mound to mound. Thus, fighting against wind and sand, sinking half-way to their knees, and opening their eyes with twinklings, they succeeded in gaining the top of a hill from which, across another heath, Hoenderlo could be descried. It looked like an island in the ocean. Passing across the second less barren heath, they reached the first habitation. It was the hut of a poor widow. She received the strangers with kind surprise. A visit of gentlemen to this *ultima thule* was counted as a white raven. She told them all they wanted to know about the origin and present condition of the place. "God," she said, "has brought us here to save us from starvation." Taking the strangers into the oat-field, which her children's industry had won from the sand, she grasped a handful of ripening ears, and showing them with a beaming face, continued, "Look here, Sirs, isn't our Lord a wonderful God? Only a few years ago this spot was a bare wilderness, and now He has made it a garden to feed the widow and her children."

Upon inquiry, the pastor and his friend found that though sturdy labor, which would not be beaten back, had made Hoenderlo what it was, yet that the people, in the main, were worse than irreligious and ignorant. Indeed, with but few exceptions, they were robbers and poachers, accustomed to spend a portion of their time in the Arnheim Prison. They were altogether destitute of religious instruction. Some were, indeed, owners of a Bible, but there was neither church nor public service on Lord's Day.

"You see," said the woman, "God has blessed us beyond what we could think; but still we are in need of three important things—a well, a school and a church."

"Why, have you no well hereabout? How do you get your water?"

"That's often a very difficult question, Sir. We put tubs between the hills, and thus try to catch the rain that filters through the sand. But in the dry season we are often without a drop, and are compelled to walk several miles to get a pitcherful."

"Dear me! That must take a great deal of the people's time and hamper them much in their labor."

"Of course it does. But still this is not our greatest misery. The most urgent thing we are in need of is a school."

They took leave of the good woman.

"Indeed," said the pastor, "preferring a school to a well proves a good spirit. I wonder whether it is the spirit of the whole population. Let us put it to the test."

They entered a grocer's. Seating himself on a bag of salt, Mr. HELDRING began a chat with the shop-keeper. All that the woman had told was confirmed. The man also gave a touching description of the misery the people had often to suffer from lack of water. "Yet," he added, "if I were to choose between the two, I would choose a school."

Our pastor returned home, his mind quite made up to leave not a stone unturned till the Hoenderlo people were in possession of a well, a school and a church. He traveled to neighboring towns, and brought the subject before the wealthy. The well he began with as least expensive. He soon obtained the required amount, and not many months elapsed before the denizens of the village in the desert were joyfully drawing up water from the depths of the earth.

Then the active minister traveled to Amsterdam, the Hague and Rotterdam, speaking everywhere to Christian friends about a school for Hoenderlo. A single year produced an infant school, but nearly eight had elapsed before the large school was completed.

Meanwhile the place flourished. It became an attractive spot to many a struggling father of a family. Population rapidly increased. The bad were weeded out. Gardens and meadows gained on the desert. Friends subscribed. The poor inhabitants went to work in earnest, and Government made a grant, and soon a church-spire in the centre of this "Tadmor in the Wilderness" shot upward toward the skies.

The reader will now begin to understand some of the traits of character which enabled this heavy old gentleman of three-score years and ten, whose eyes, as he answers your questions from the heavy oak chair in which he sits smoking, beam intelligence and good-humor, to enter a field of labor in middle life which has produced a harvest of good to the poor of Holland. Instead of being fenced in by piles of dusty books in a close study, he has found his knowledge in intercourse with simple-hearted rustics and abandoned outcasts. "I spent the whole day," he wrote many years ago, "among the laborers. I became acquainted with their sufferings and pleasures. I learned to suffer and rejoice with them, and that it was possible to do good without theology." It was the same with the abandoned. He studied the biographies of those whom he had rescued from the social evil, until he knew where to apply a remedy. "On entering the Gouda Prison I expected," he wrote, "to see such of these women as have conducted houses of immorality trying to seduce others. I expected to find them engaged in the horrible plan of weaving a network of devilish artifice around the younger, and I was not disappointed."

It was this personal acquaintance with the disease he desired to eradicate, that made him say thirty years ago in Rotterdam, "I will undertake to train these girls to useful labor, and to build a house that shall realize the idea of Him who forgave Mary of Magdala;" and it was sound common sense, united to thorough knowledge, that has enabled him in this regard to be since then the savior of Holland.

The Whereabouts of Sir Samuel Baker.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing from Egypt, says: "Dispatches have been received here from Sir SAMUEL BAKER PASHA up to the 22d of October, when he was at Gondokoro, in north latitude 4° 55′, on the White Nile, which he had reached with his flotilla after overcoming unheard-of difficulties, owing to the choked state of the Bahr-et-Ghazâl from rushes and shallows. He was obliged to cut channels by hand-labor in some places, and in others to run dams across the stream of 100 yards in length to prevent the steamers and large boats being permanently grounded. By this means, through backwater and lakes, he was enabled to get from the Bahr-el-Ghazâl to the part of the White Nile, above its impassable shallows north of Gondokoro, Sir SAMUEL and Lady BAKER and Sir SAMUEL's nephew, Lieut. BAKER, R. N., were all well, as also Mr. HIGGENBOTHAM, though the last had been suffering from fever. The Egyptian troops had not been so proof against the climate and hard river-work as the negro troops, particularly those of them who had been in Mexico. A good deal of inconvenience had been experienced from want of adequate shoes and protection for the legs of the men against the sharp spear-grass, from which the wounds were prone to break into ugly ulcers. Sir SAMUEL is sticking to his work like a bull-dog, determined to go on, come what will, so long as he has a man to follow him. No news is mentioned as having been received at Gondokoro about LIVINGSTONE. On the 22d of October Sir SAMUEL was on the point of starting further south. The Barri tribe of negroes about Gondokoro had proved troublesome, but had been chastised and made to respect the Egyptian authority of Sir SAMUEL."

A Forged Check—Concerted Scheme for Defrauding the Banks.

It came to light yesterday that a forged check for $3,345 35 on the Fourth National had been presented at that institution, the day before, with indications on the face of it that others like it might be uttered, or about to be. It purported to be a check drawn by NOURSE & BROOKS, cotton commission merchants, of this City, and came, in the course of business, from the Albany County Bank to the German-American Bank of this City, and by the latter was sent to the Fourth National Bank. NOURSE and BROOKS have no account with the latter institution, and the check was at once pronounced a forgery, and sent back. It was a fine lithographed, pink-tinted check, evidently printed to order, with the name of NOURSE & BROOKS in white across the face. It purported to have been printed by J. WELLS, SACKETT & CO., of this City, who say that it was not printed by them. Even the cancelling stamp had the name of NOURSE & BROOKS around the rim, and a forged certificate of the Fourth National Bank was placed on it. If any bank is the loser by this forgery, it is the Albany County Bank, to which it was returned. Efforts will be made to ascertain who was the perpetrator of the forgery, but at present there seems to be little chance of success. Meantime the banks should be on their guard against similar forgeries.

Castle Garden Labor Exchange.

The semi-monthly report of the Castle Garden Labor Exchange, for the two weeks ending Feb. 15, sets forth that the applicants for employment were 1,488, of whom 965 were males and 523 females; that the applications for laborers were 765—452 males and 313 females; and that 697 were employed—424 males and 273 females. The average rate of monthly wages for males was $10, and for females $9 50.

The General Sessions Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury for the Court of General Sessions was yesterday drawn in the Supreme Court, in the presence of Judge BARRETT. There were present at the drawing DOUGLAS TAYLOR, the Commissioner of Jurors; Mr. GUMBLETON, the Deputy County Clerk; Sheriff BRENNAN and DEMOSTHENES L. HOLMES.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 17.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, c.........110⅞	10 Adams Ex......... 94
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.........s3.110⅛	35 Del. & H. C.......119¼
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3.........111⅝	120 do.........120
1,000 do.........b3.111⅝	100 Con. Coal of M.s60. 38
50,000 do.........s3.111½	100 do......... 38⅜
10,000 Tenn. 6s, o..... 67	100 do..bet. call.. 38
15,000 Tenn. 6s, n..... 67	50 Quick. Min. Co.... 34⅝
5,000 Ga. 7s......... 87½	200 do......... 34⅛
7,000 S. C. 6s, n., Jan. and July...... 33	100 Mar. Pref....... 2½
20,000 do......... 33¼	500 Pac. M. S. S. Co... 57⅜
2,000 Jer. C. 6s, W.L. 92	100 do.........c. 57¼
2,000 Erie 4th......... 93	100 do.bet. call.b3. 57⅜
6,000 Mich. S.S.F.bs.103¾	100 do......... 57⅜
9,000 Cen.Pac.G.bds.102¼	1300 West. Union Tel., bet. call.....s3. 68⅞
15,000 Union P. 1st... 91	100 do.........b4. 69
11,000 do......... 91⅛	100 do.........b3. 69
3,000 Un. P. L. G..... 81	50 Am. M. Un.Ex..... 68
1,000 Un. P. 10s, Inc. 85	100 do......... 68¼
3,000 Ill. Cen. bds...105	300 Un. States Ex..... 64⅛
2,000 Alt. & T.H.Inc. 80	200 N. Y. C. & H....s10. 97
1,000 Ch.& N.W.Con. 93¾	200 do.bet.call.b3. 97⅛
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st.. 97½	100 Harlem.........109
2,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88.. 94¾	100 Reading.........113⅜
2,000 Gt. W. 2d...... 89¾	200 do.........113
1,000 C.& R.I.&P.7s.102½	100 L. S. & M. S. b. c.. 90⅞
6,000 P., F.W.&C.1st.106	100 do.........c. 90⅞
3,000 P., F.W.&C.2d.101	26 do......... 91⅛
3,000 S.L.&I.M.1st b. 94¾	100 Ch. & N. W....b. c. 73⅝
2,000 do......... 94⅛	200 Clev. & P., G...... 90⅝
8,000 do......... 94	200 do......... 91
1,000 M.&S.P.8s, 1st.106⅛	100 N. J. Cen.........110⅜
2,000 Mil. & St.P.1st. 94⅛	50 Chic. & R. I.......111
3,000 Mil. & St.P.1st., Iowa div...... 88⅜	100 Mil. & St. P...... 55⅝
2,000 C.,C.& I. C. 1st. 92¾	100 Tol., W. & W...... 75⅜
17,000 C.,C. & I. C. 2d. 72	300 Bos., H. & E...... 4
10,000 Bos.,H.&E.1st. 39	100 Chic. & Alton.....122
10,000 do......... 38	300 Ohio & Miss...... 44⅛
1,000 CedarF.&M.1st. 83¼	200 H. & St. Jo. Pf.s3. 62
1,000 L. S. Div. bs... 96	200 C., C. & I. C...... 21⅜
1,000 W.U.Tel.7s,bs. 95½	15 do......... 21⅛
1,000 Ohio&M.Con.b. 93	100 Union Pac....b. c. 32⅞
38 Bank of Republic.113	100 do.........c. 32⅞
5 Cen. Nat. Bank...100½	300 do......... 33
6 do.........100¼	500 do......... 33⅛
	200 do......... 33⅛
	73 Rome & W.........101
	15 do.........101⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C., b3.........115⅛	400 Harlem Railroad..109⅛
1,400 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.110¾	200 N. Y. Cen. & H... 97
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.110¾	300 do......... 96⅞
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.........110⅜	100 do...bet. call. 96⅞
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3.........111⅛	100 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 90⅞
40,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.110¾	500 do.........s3. 90⅞
15,000 U. S. 5s, '81 C...108⅝	200 do......... 90⅛
500 do.....small.109	100 Un. Pac..bet. call. 33⅛
50,000 U. S. 5s, '81 R...108¾	800 do......... 33⅛
3,000 Mor. & E. 1st R. 95	600 Ch. & N. W....... 73⅜
5,000 Long Island 1st. 93	100 do.bet.call.b3. 73⅝
100 Mariposa Pf....... 2½	100 Chi. & R. I.....b. c.110⅝
120 do......... 1⅞	50 Mil. & St. P. Pf... 75⅝
600 W. U. Tel.....b. c. 68⅝	500 do...bet. call. 75½
900 do......... 68⅝	500 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 43⅞
800 Pac. Mail. bet.call. 57⅛	200 Tol., W. & W...... 75⅝
1500 do.........s3. 57	20 Chi. & Alton......122
100 U. S. Express..... 65⅛	300 H. & St. Jos....... 44
	100 H. & St. Jos. Pf... 63
	100 C., C. & Ind. Cen.. 21⅜
	200 do......... 21⅛

SATURDAY, Feb. 17—P. M.

The Bank return is on a declining movement in all departments. The general line of Deposits is down $3,322,300, of which $1,682,900 was lost in Gold and $955,800 in Greenbacks. The Loans are down $510,900, and the Circulation is down $12,500. The surplus of Lawful Money, over 25 ₱ cent., to Deposits and Circulation, is reduced by the present return $1,805,000, leaving the present surplus over 25 ₱ cent. $3,788,100.

The Money market worked easy through the day at 7 ₱ cent., with exceptional loans to the Brokers below this rate, at the close of bank hours.

The sales of Gold were generally at 110¼ ₱ cent., as on Friday. The speculation in the Gold Room continues dull, and the prices kept steady by trade orders to buy for Custom-house and Exchange purposes. Exchange is steady at 109⅛ ₱ cent. for sixty days, and 110 ₱ cent., short sight.

The Stock market has been a shade weaker on the Public Funds, although the Cable quotations for United States 5-20s and the New Five ₱ Cents. from London show a steady confidence abroad. The Southern State Bonds are 1 ₱ cent. higher on Tennessees, and ½@¾ ₱ cent. better on South Carolinas, while Virginias, Consolidated, fell off 1½@2 ₱ cent. The Railway Mortgages were generally steady. The speculation in the Railroad and Miscellaneous Shares was of an undecided temper. The bearish feeling was, perhaps, predominant; but most of the prices seemed to yield with reluctance, and the buying was quite equal to the offering in Union Pacific, Western Telegraph and a few other Stocks. After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING PRICES—FEB. 17.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s.........	108¾	108¾
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov..	111¼	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July..	111¾	111⅝
American Gold.........	110¼	110¼
Bills on London, 60 days.........	109⅛	109⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson....	97	97
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	92⅝	92¾
Reading.........	112⅞	113½
Chicago and Rock Island.........	111	111¼
North-west Common.........	73¾	73⅝
North-west Preferred.........	90¾	90½
Pacific Mail.........	57½	57¼
St. Paul Preferred.........	75⅜	75½
St. Paul Common.........	55½	55½
Ohio and Mississippi.........	44⅛	44¼
Toledo and Wabash.........	75¾	76⅛
Western Telegraph.........	69	69
Erie.........	30¾	31
Union Pacific.........	32⅞	34
Lake Shore.........	90¾	90⅞

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, 4 o'clock A. M.—the Saturday hour for closing—speculation was dull.

The Treasury Office in New-York received during the week $3,407,880 in Gold for Customs, and paid out $576,021 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt.

Mr. DAVID JAMES KING, of MAY & KING, successors to the late S. R. JACOBS, No. 1 New-street, has been admitted to membership in the New-York Stock Exchange.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1872.

Gold receipts.........	$834,011 22
Gold payments.........	1,422,481 97
Gold balance.........	72,091,802 95
Currency receipts.........	511,827 08
Currency payments.........	424,369 64
Currency balance.........	6,141,193 48
Customs.........	543,000
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C.........	1,316,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS, FEB. 17.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old.........	97	97½
City 6s, New.........	100⅛	100¼
Camden and Amboy.........	125¾	126
Pennsylvania Central.........	62⅜	62½
Reading.........	113¼	113⅜
Lehigh Valley.........	62⅛	62¾
Catawissa Preferred.........	46¼	46½
Philadelphia and Erie.........	25⅞	26
Northern Central.........	39¼	39½
Lehigh Navigation.........	39½	39¾
Lehigh Gold Loan.........	92⅞	93

The week's Imports of Foreign Merchandise have been to the specie value of $4,454,783.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 P. C.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent. (8s.) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ Investors who are in search of a perfectly safe and highly profitable security, which can be obtained at a reasonable price, would do well to examine the claims of the First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway. These Bonds have only fifteen years to run, and are secured by a railroad already in successful operation, and by a land grant of 1,000,000 acres. Sold at 92½ and accrued interest in currency by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSTON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., who will furnish pamphlets and particulars.

☞ THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are for only $18,500 per mile, UPON A FINISHED ROAD, WHICH IS DOING A LARGE AND PROFITABLE BUSINESS. For sale at 90 and accrued interest.

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers, No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 17.

By Judge Brady.

Lehman *vs.* The Pacific Fire Insurance Company; motion denied.

In the matter of the petition of E. F. Weeks; order settled.

Campbell *vs.* Hoffman and Hoyt *vs.* Hoffman; orders settled.

By Judge Barrett.

Rosalie Lear *vs.* Samuel S. Lear; memoranda for counsel.

Keyser *vs.* Keyser; proof of service of summons and complaint and affidavit of no answer or appearance must be submitted.

Nicolson *vs.* Duane et al; motion denied without prejudice to renewal, &c.

Ely *vs.* Parker et al; time to exonerate and answer reduced to ten days, from Feb. 13, 1872.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

In the case of *Benjamin C. Tilghman* vs. *George F. Morse*, Judge BLATCHFORD delivered an opinion, yesterday, sustaining the plaintiff's sand blast patent and granting an injunction.

GRILLPARZER.

The Death and Burial of the Austrian Poet.

Vienna (Jan. 25) Correspondence of the London Times.

In one of the narrow streets of the inner town, the Spiegegasse, stands one of those four-storied houses of the old type, a sort of human beehive, divided into ever so many separate apartments, each the home of a family. No stranger would notice it, for it looks very much like its neighbors; but no real Viennese would pass it without casting a glance at the windows in the fourth floor, where, if it was early enough in the day, he might catch a glimpse of an old gentleman with bushy gray hair and strongly-marked and rather heavy features, looking down into the street. But on certain anniversaries—above all, on the 15th of January—the unpretending old house was quite a point of attraction for all that is prominent in any sphere of life in Vienna. Numerous wreaths and flowers were sent up to that fourth floor, and visitors followed each other in rapid succession to bring their yearly tribute to GRILLPARZER, the first living poet of Austria. Gay and lighthearted as the people of Vienna are, they are capable of warm and lasting attachment to their favorites, and there were few such general favorites as that rather rough and capricious old man. On those rare opportunities when he appeared in public, as, for instance, in the final debate on the confessional laws in the Upper House, of which he was a member, that gray head attracted more attention than any of the figures in brilliant uniforms covered with stars and crosses. There was something attractive in the very seclusion in which he lived; it was instinctively felt that there was a whole romance hidden in it. There was some very strong link between the three old maids who owned the house and their lodger. For more than fifty years the poet had been engaged to one of them, whom he named his eternal betrothed. When in early life he wished to marry her, there were pecuniary difficulties in the way of an union between the small functionary, the poor unknown poet, and the maiden, who had a hard struggle to gain her livelihood by giving lessons. But why was the union not celebrated later, when, though not rich, both had gained the modest competency which would have been sufficient for their wants? This was the romance of the poet's life. Love changed into warm friendship which lasted up to the end. In 1848 the friends of the poet, who feared for him, lonely as he was in those troublous and dangerous times, induced him to become a lodger of the three sisters. Their mother had just died, and he took the rooms in that fourth floor which had become vacant by her death, and where he himself breathed his last on the 21st inst., a few days after his eighty-seventh birthday. Austria has thus again lost one of her celebrities. Every year seems to demand its tribute. Last year it was TEGETHOFF, the sailor, the year before that of HESS, the soldier, and this year it is GRILLPARZER, the poet. Great as the loss will be felt as far as the German tongue reaches, it is softened by the thought that death has only cut the thread of that precious life when it had long outrun the allotted span of threescore years and ten. It left him time to chase away the clouds which so long obscured his star, and to take up his position as the first living poet in the German tongue, and, perhaps, the greatest poet Austria can boast of. More than any one else, it was he who kept up that spiritual link which connects Austria with Germany, and all his works—dramatic and lyric—breathe enthusiasm and affection for that particular Fatherland. He loved his country with all the fire of youth and the tenacity of old age—this Austria, an outpost, as its name indicates, of Germany, but still living a life of its own. For preference, he chose the episodes of Austrian history as the subjects of his dramatic muse, and even the three posthumous dramas which he left—"Libussa," the "Czechish Queen," and the "Fraternal Strife in the House of Austria"—indicate that up to his last moment he remained true to his earliest aspirations of being the Austrian poet *par excellence*. All Vienna followed him to his grave, which lies close to that of BEETHOVEN, and between those of SCHUBERT and WRIBBHOLD, in the cemetery of Wahring, where rest the remains of most of those who have made Austria illustrious. Those numberless wreaths and flowers, which were sent to decorate the coffin of the poet, and those hosts of mourners who came to have one last look at his cold features, only faintly represented the deep interest which was felt all over the town; it found its expression in the thousands who lined the road along which the funeral cortége proceeded. It went first to the Church of St. Augustin, where the religious ceremony was performed, and thence to the ring or boulevard out to the churchyard. It was but the author of some poems and some dramas that was buried, and and yet a hero and king might have envied him this last popular tribute. At the grave, DINGELSTEDT, the director of the Court Theatre, the scene of so many triumphs of the author, and LAUBE, his predecessor and an intimate friend of the poet, addressed the assembled crowd; the first to take leave of the Austrian poet, the second to say a last farewell to the man. Yet eloquent as both these addresses were, the sobs of the poet's old servant were, perhaps, still more impressive. Like MOLIERE, who read his plays to his cook, the poet had been in the habit of sending her to the theatre whenever his dramas were played to report upon them. Sensitive as he was, he never went himself, but, as it were, kept up the connection between himself and the public by this method.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

The following voluntary petitions were filed in bankruptcy for the three weeks ending Feb. 17, 1870: Moses Sternheimer, Simon Openheim, David G. Hackney. Adjudications in involuntary cases as follows: Charles D. Matthews, John W. Decker, the Virgil Price Manufacturing Company, Wm. A. Parker, Theodore F. Pier, Kieran Mack, Hugh Commiskey, Francis Commiskey, James M. Adams, James M. White, Charles E. White, Stephen O. Whitmore, the Market Savings Bank, John D. Clark, George S. Clark, Thomas Wheen, Victor Giraudy, A. Warner Platt, Henry Attenbrand, Louis Attenbrand. Discharged: Edward B. Buckley.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

SPRING SILKS.

We will open on MONDAY, Feb. 19, a fine assortment of

PLAIN COLORED FAILLES AND TAFFETAS.

BLACK AND WHITE AND GRISAILLE SILKS.

FANCY OMBRE STRIPED AND CHINE SILKS.

DOLLY VARDEN AND OTHER STYLES FOULARDS.

JAPANESE SILKS, CREPE DE CHINES.

ALSO,

THE FINEST STOCK OF BLACK SILKS, OF ALL THE LEADING MAKES, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

DRESS GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED,

GENUINE CAMELS' HAIR FOR OVER-DRESSES, VARIOUS COLORS.

DOLLY VARDENS IN CRETONNES and FOULARDS.

PONGEE FOULARDS, FRENCH PERCALES, with BORDERS.

LINEN CHAMBRAIS, COTTON and LINEN SEERSUCKERS.

ENGLISH and FRENCH PRINTS.

STRIPED and CHINE CREPE "EUGENIE."

FIGURED and STRIPED FRENCH BAPTISTE, new and beautiful goods for DRESSES and SUITS.

JACONETS and ORGANDIES.

WHITE GOODS.

FAMILY LINENS,
BED LINENS,
TABLE LINENS,
TOWELINGS,
TOWELS.
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS AND
GENERAL
HOUSEKEEPING
GOODS.

N. B.—Purchasers are respectfully requested to examine our stock, which will be found to contain every requisite for

HOUSE, HOTEL AND STEAMER FURNISHING AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

LACES.

White and Colored Cluny Trimming Laces, for Baptiste Suits, &c.

Black Thread and Guipure Laces, all widths.

Real and Italian Valenciennes Laces.

AT

JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE,

CORNER BROADWAY & WAVERLEY-PLACE.

Novelties in Spring Goods

RECEIVED DAILY.

Black Silks and Alpacas

A SPECIALTY.

The Winter stock

CLOSING OUT

At a great sacrifice.

A full stock of SUITS and BONNETS for immediate use constantly on hand.

Prices reasonable.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

Union Adams & Co.,

NO. 637 BROADWAY,

WILL OFFER DURING THIS WEEK:

CLOTH GLOVES, LINED GLOVES,
WARM UNDER-SHIRTS and DRAWERS,
SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS,
DRESSING HABITS, SMOKING JACKETS,
WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY GOODS,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

SOLINGER BROTHERS.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

They will offer ON MONDAY, Feb. 19, 1872,

900 MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES, slightly soiled, at $1, worth $3.

1,400 MARSEILLES QUILTS, slightly soiled, at $2, worth $6.

750 MARSEILLES SPREADS, slightly soiled, at $3, worth $9.

800 PAIR ROSE WOOL BLANKETS, slightly soiled, at $5 a pair, worth $10.

CLOSING OUT ALL WOOL EMPRESS CLOTHS at 25c. per yard.

1,500 YARDS NOTTINGHAM CURTAIN LACE, slightly soiled, at 12c., worth 50c.

FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS at 75c. and $1, worth $1 25 and $1 50.

LARGE QUANTITY OF TIDIES, one yard long, at 25c.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

SOLINGER BROTHERS, Carmine, corner Bleecker-st.

PRINTING.

DO IT!

Get your printing done at S. H. MARTELL'S Steam Printing House, No. 2,293 3d-av.

Business cards, $1 per thousand. Billheads, (14-pound paper,) full count, $6 per ream. All other printing in proportion.

TEN CENTS A LINE for advertising in the LOCAL, the best family paper published up-town.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE NEW OSCILLATING engine, 8x8; one nearly new horizontal, 6x8; one new upright, 6x6. S. N. HARTWELL, dealer in lathes and engines, No. 93 Liberty-st., care WM. L. CHASE & CO.

BOILER, SHAFTS, BELTING AND factory in Hudson City, (Jersey City) for sale, at a bargain, or to lease. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER, & CO., NO. 233 WEST 51ST-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantles, monuments, head-stones; best varieties; cheapest in the City; send for designs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOKER'S BITTERS! BOKER'S BITTERS! Nobody should be without a bottle of "BOKER'S BITTERS."

Since an experience of more than forty-five years has proved them to be by far the best and most efficacious Stomach Bitters, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses. L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, No. 66 Liberty-st., New-York. Post-office Box No. 1,029.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1872.

ALL DEBTS, COLLECTIONS OR contracts made by J. J. B., or others, shall not be recognized by B. J.

NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE—Established 1870, No. 1 Irving-place, Profs. MANN and COLVIN, managers; good references; no pay until cured. Send for prospectus.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, FEB. 19,

35 CASES

FINE IMPORTED FRENCH AND ENGLISH PLAIN, PLAID, STRIPED & FANCY

White Muslins,

Which, notwithstanding the large advance in Europe, will be sold

At Old Prices.

Purchasers will find this a complete and choice stock. Many novelties will be added.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ARE OFFERING

Extraordinary Bargains

in

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

Ready-made Suits,

DRESSES, SACQUES, CLOAKS,

Under-garments,

EMBROIDERIES, COLLARS, CUFFS, BANDS, FLOUNCING, INSERTINGS, &C., &C.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are offering at less than one-half of former prices, a large invoice of

Real India Camel's Hair Shawls,

Purchased at the last large

London Auction Sale,

Among which are some of the most elegant designs and finest qualities ever imported. Prices for

Filled Centres,

$125 each, upward.

Also, a large assortment of

PLAIN CENTRES And ELEGANT BORDERS,

Price, $30 each, upward.

Please call and examine.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are offering at

POPULAR PRICES

an immense stock of

American Silks,

manufactured by

Cheney Bros.,

viz.:

PLAIN BLACK,
PLAIN COLORED, (new shades,)
BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED,
ALL GUARANTEED TO WASH, and to WEAR WELL.

An inspection is requested.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Will make their first opening on MONDAY, Feb. 19, of

Japanese Silks

of the original best makes.

1,000 PIECES,

from 75 cents to $1 per yard,

COMPOSED OF PLAIN AND STRIPED GRISAILLE.

Also,

1,200 PIECES

New Fancy Silks,

made expressly for their retail sales, commencing at $1 per yard.

20 CASES of superior

Black Silks,

selected with great care.

All prices, from $1 25 per yard to the richest goods made.

They request very especial attention to their THREE POPULAR BRANDS at $2, $2 25 and $2 50 per yard, being of extraordinary good value.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the EXTENSION OF LAFAYETTE-PLACE, southerly from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified according to law, to Walter Roche, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1872. Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with the maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report herein have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 4th day of April, 1872. Third—That the area embraced by the assessment aforesaid is as follows: All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said City, bounded by, included and contained within the limits hereinafter described, to-wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Howard-street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and running thence northerly, and on a line running parallel to Broadway, and distant one hundred feet westerly therefrom, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Broome-street; thence westerly on a line running parallel to Broome-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Mercer-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Mercer-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Houston-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Houston-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Wooster-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Wooster-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Fourth-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Fourth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of South Fifth-avenue, formerly Laurens-street; thence north-westerly, on a line running parallel to said South Fifth-avenue, to the southerly side of Waverley-place; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Fifth-avenue, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet northerly from the northerly side of Seventeenth-street; thence easterly, on a line running parallel to Seventeenth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet easterly from the easterly side of Third-avenue; thence southerly, and parallel to Third-avenue, to the southerly side of Fifth-street; thence south-easterly, on a line running parallel to the Bowery, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southern side of Canal-street; thence westerly, parallel to Canal-street, to the centre line of Baxter-street; thence northerly, along Baxter-street, to the southerly side of Canal-street; thence north-westerly, on a line parallel to New Canal-street, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Elm-street; thence northerly, on a line parallel to Elm-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Howard-street; thence westerly, on a line parallel to Howard-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and thence northerly, parallel to Broadway, to the point or place of beginning. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the Chambers thereof, in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1872.

WALTER ROCHE,
GRATZ NATHAN,
WILLIAM STUART,
Commissioners.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

JOHN MUNROE, SON OF OUR LATE senior, becomes a partner in our respective firms from this date.

MUNROE & CO., Paris.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., New-York.

JAN. 1, 1872.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1872.

MR. THOMAS S. BUCHAN HAS AN interest in our business from this date.

JAMES BUCHAN & CO.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

FINANCIAL.

8 PER CENT. GOLD.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

9 1-2 Per Cent. Upon the Investment.

SIXTY PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN UPON GOVERNMENT BONDS,

AND AN UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS, (COUPON AND REGISTERED.)

ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,300 PER MILE.

In denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100.

OF THE

Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway, of Indiana.

Price 95 and Accrued Interest.

This Road, ninety-two miles in length, seventy of which are in actual operation, runs south-westerly from Logansport to Rockville, passing centrally through five of the wealthiest and most productive Counties of Indiana, hitherto without railway facilities, and penetrating for Twelve Miles at its Southern terminus the Celebrated Block Coal Fields of Parke County, it affords the shortest existing outlet to Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Logansport and all other intermediate points for the Block Coal, (now in such large demand,) Lumber, Cattle, Grain and other surplus products of this rich Agricultural and Mineral section of the State.

For the present we offer a limited number of these First Mortgage Bonds at 95 and accrued Interest, in currency, or will exchange them for United States Bonds or other marketable securities at the rates of the day.

At the above price these Bonds yield to the investor 60 per cent. more income than the Bonds of the United States, and we unhesitatingly recommend them to all classes of investors as offering the most ample security and liberal returns.

Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS,

Sterling Exchange and Travelers' and Commercial Credits on UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Franc do. on Paris House.

Bonds, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission.

Loans negotiated. Deposits received at interest.

10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES BELOW PAR; ALSO, INSURANCE, BANK, GAS-LIGHT, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INCLUDING OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT. FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS ALL AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE AT

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER and AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—Strictly first-class investment securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years, and always kept on hand.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 4 Sears Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, the 24th inst. THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.

BOSTON, Feb. 2, 1872.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON CO.,
No. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan 29, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Wilkesbarre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M. The polls will close at 11 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 12th to the 21st of February, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
WM. H. ALLINGHAST, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 6 next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 20th inst. until March 7.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1872.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two ($2) dollars per share, payable on the 4th March prox. to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M., Feb. 21, to the morning of March 5.

I. C. BABCOCK,
Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER 58TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

Total assets Jan. 1, 1872	$1,069,850 68
Amount due depositors Jan. 1, 1872	1,029,872 68
Interest credited depositors, Jan. 1, 1872	24,313 40
Surplus on Jan. 1, 1872	15,664 62
	$1,069,850 68

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on all deposits from the first of each and every month.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHARLES SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

Pupils can commence at any time.

For particulars send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. PUPILS BEGIN AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAR'S PRIVATE Dancing Academy, No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway. All dances taught perfectly in one quarter. Six dances in six private lessons.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (under the direction of A. D. Ditmars, Esq., referee,) in partition, Charles H. Burr against Anna J. D. Burr and others,

NO. 83 BOWERY—The valuable lot of land subject to a lease for twenty-one years from May 1, 1868, at the yearly rent of $1,625, payable quarterly, with all taxes and assessments, and at the expiration of the term the improvements to be valued and paid for or a new lease given.

NOS. 85 AND 85½ BOWERY—The valuable lot of land subject to a lease for twenty-one years from May 1, 1868, ground rent $1,625 per annum, payable quarterly, with taxes and assessments. Buildings to be paid for at expiration of term or new lease given.

NOS. 61 AND 63 CHRYSTIE-STREET—The valuable lots of land subject to leases for twenty-one years, from May 1, 1868, ground rent in all, $1,250, with taxes and assessments. Buildings to be paid for at expiration of lease or new lease given.

SOUTH-EAST CORNER MOTT AND CANAL-STREETS—The valuable lots of land, subject to a lease for three years from May 1, 1869, at ground rent of $2,300, with taxes and assessments. Buildings to be paid for by lessor at appraised valuation, and if appraisers cannot agree lessee to have thirty days after expiration of lease to remove the buildings. This lease will expire May 1, 1872.

NO. 60 CHERRY-STREET—The valuable lot of land subject to a lease for five years from May 1, 1868, at the annual rent of $650.

No. 61 CHERRY-STREET—The valuable lot of land, with the improvements, subject to a lease for five years, from May 1, 1868, at the annual rent of $550.

No. 63 ROOSEVELT-STREET—The valuable lot of land, with the improvements, subject to a lease for five years, from May 1, 1868, at the annual rent of $400. There is a right to use of an alley-way about four feet wide from rear of this lot to Batavia-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Jr., Esq., Attorney.

For maps and particulars inquire at the office of the auctioneers, No. 28 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF SIXTY-TWO VALUABLE LOTS, SITUATE ON 8TH, ST. NICHOLAS AND 9TH AVS., THE BOULEVARD, 123D, 124TH, 125TH, 126TH AND MANHATTAN STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned executor and executrix of James R. Walter, deceased:

Twenty-one lots, comprising the entire block bounded by the 8th and St. Nicholas avs., 123d and 124th sts.

Sixteen lots in the block bounded by 123d, 124th and Manhattan sts., St. Nicholas and 9th avs.

Six lots east side of 9th-av., commencing on north-east corner of 125th-st.

Four lots, south side of 126th-st., 100 feet east of 9th-av.

Five lots on Manhattan-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

Seven lots at the junction of Manhattan and 125th sts.

One lot, north-east corner of the Boulevard and 124th-st.

The above-described lots being in the immediate vicinity of the Morningside Park, and fronting on the piazas formed by New-av., St. Nicholas-av., Manhattan, 123d and 124th sts., and by 9th-av., Manhattan and 125th sts., are most desirably located, and rapidly enhancing in value.

TERMS—Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage.

SALE PEREMPTORY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

THOMAS H. WALTER, Executor,
HARRIET A. WALTER, Executrix,
Of the estate of James R. Walter, deceased.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION, of valuable improved property on 7th-av. and 25th-st., JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Grats Nathan, Esq., Referee, the four-story and basement brick-house, with store, No. 261 7th-av., corner 25th-st.; building covers lot; size, 25.2½x60. The lot, with three two-story brick stables thereon, on the south side of 25th-st., 60 feet east of 7th-av.; size lot, 19.2x67.8½. The four-story and basement brick tenement-house, (with store,) on front, and the two-story brick house, on rear of lot, known as No. 166 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.; size lot, 20.10x36.9.

B. A. WILLIS, Esq., plaintiff's attorney, No. 51 Chambers-st.

WILL BE POSITIVELY SOLD.

Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
of valuable real estate,
JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer,
by order Samuel C. Mount, Esq., Executor,
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, Feb. 20, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon,
at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, at 12 o'clock noon,
house and lot, No. 553 West 42d-st.,
house and lot, No. 49 Dominick-st.
Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET BY
WARD & OGDEN.
FURNISHED.

9th-st., near Broadway, 52 rooms, $800 per month.
14th-st., near 2d-av., 20 rooms, $300 per month.
18th-st., near Broadway, 11 rooms, $200 per month.
19th-st., near 8th-av., 20 rooms, $400 per month.
22d-st., near 5th-av., 20 rooms, $450 per month.
23d-st., near 6th-av., 18 rooms, $300 per month.
28th-st., near Broadway, 44 rooms, $800 per month.
34th-st., near Park-av., 20 rooms, $400 per month.
36th-st., near Broadway, 15 rooms, $280 per month.
42d-st., near Broadway, 15 rooms, $250 per month.
45th-st., near 4th-av., 12 rooms, $200 per month.
49th-st., near 5th-av., 18 rooms, $350 per month.
59th-st., near Lexington-av., 15 rooms, $200 per month.
5th-av., near 46th-st., $650.
5th-av., opposite Central Park, $500.

UNFURNISHED.

12th-st., near 3d-av., 2 houses, each $3,500 per year.
28th-st., near 6th-av., $1,500 per year.
29th-st., near Broadway, $3,500 per year.
31st-st., near 3d-av., $1,400 per year.
32d-st., near 8th-av., $1,800 per year.
34th-st., near 9th-av., $2,600 per year.
Irving-place, near 18th-st., $3,600 per year.
35th-st., near Park-av., $2,000 per year.
39th-st., near 5th-av., $3,600 per year.
42d-st., near Broadway, $2,500 per year.
46th-st., near 3d-av., $1,300 per year.
42d-st., near 6th-av., $1,600 per year.
49th-st., near 5th-av., 2 houses, $3,750 each.
51st-st., near 5th-av., $3,500 per year.
5th-av., near 49th-st., $5,500 per year.
Lexington-av., near 58th-st., $1,400 per year.

OFFICE, BROADWAY, COR. 17TH-ST.

HOUSES TO LET.

A house with five acres of land, beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson, at Washington Heights, within ten minutes' walk of the railroad station; the house good size, with gas, water, &c., together with stable, cow-house, &c.

Also, a double house, (with or without,) a stable on 161st-st., with four lots, besides large lawn in front; house has Croton water, gas, &c., with twelve rooms, besides basement, kitchen, cellar, &c. Inquire of SHEPHERD KNAPP, near the premises, or at No. 33 Wall-st., New-York.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, FULL size, with stable, on 5th-av., near 34th-st.

On 34th-st., near 5th-av., full size dining-room, on first floor, elaborately furnished, $600 per month.

On 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., handsomely-furnished high-stoop 25-foot house; rent reasonable to first-class tenant.

SLADE & STAFFORD,
NO. 23 UNION-SQUARE.

HOUSES FOR SALE on all the streets and avenues to SUIT EVERY PURCHASER.

TENTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, extra large: 19th-st., near Broadway, suitable for modiste, &c. Three-story, brown stone, high stoop, 56th-st., $1,800. Four story, brown-stone, Murray Hill, between 5th and 6th avs., $3,500.

SLADE & STAFFORD,
NO. 23 UNION-SQUARE.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 105th-st. Bloomingdale, a delightful house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LET—A NICE COUNTRY HOUSE AT Tremont, Westchester County, 12 rooms; in thorough order, gas and hot-air furnace; good garden; plenty of fruit; one minute from depot; immediate possession. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or WILLIAM HERRING, Tremont.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent three brick villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., No. 92 Front-st., or to W. A. COLLINS, No. 33 Pine-st.

A PHYSICIAN DESIRES TO LET his house, nearly furnished, to a private family who will board him. Location east side, near 42d-st. Terms liberal to a good party. Address W. H. WELLS, No. 41 Liberty-st.

NO. 137 WEST 53D-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Four-story brown-stone front high-stoop dwelling-house; lot 18.9x100, together with rear lot on 54th-st., (25x100,) inclosed as yard, to let. Address W. B. ROSS, No. 38 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC dwelling-house, No. 18 West Washington-place, with every convenience. Apply to JOHN WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine-st.

SEA AIR, LONG ISLAND.—HEALTHful rural residence to let furnished; one hour from New-York. $600. Apply to S. E. BLACKWELL, No. 128 2d-av., New-York.

A VERY FULLY AND WELL-FURNISHED house, in 10th-st., near 5th-av., to let from May next. For price, &c., apply to FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, the four-story brown-stone house No. 16 8th-av. Inquire of R. P. BERRIEN, No. 102 South 5th-av.

TENTH-ST., FEW DOORS WEST OF 5TH-AV.—To rent, a medium sized brown-stone English-basemene house, completely furnished.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE HOUSES above 42d-st., 4th and 8th avs.; furnished and unfurnished; all prices from $1,200 to $4,000. Call at M. S. FRIEND'S, No. 704 7th-av.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 94TH-ST.—TO RENT—A completely and fully-furnished house, from May 1. Permits from F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—A LADY OF MEANS and the highest qualifications wishes to lease one very large house, or two or three houses adjoining, suitable for a family boarding-house, situated in a desirable and fashionable portion of the City, handsomely furnished, with all modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished; furniture would be purchased if price and terms were made liberal. Apply to D. F., No. 112 Chambers-st.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE BY A small family; location from 33th-st., up to 58th-st., between 6th and 8th avs., or Madison and 5th avs. Apply to B. MARKS, No. 8 Wall-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. CLARA A. ALMA DE PARIS, (Clara Antonio, late of San Francisco,) Business and Medical Clairvoyant, is about leaving for Europe shortly. 1,239 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN.
No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.,
Offer their services in all matters pertaining to buying, selling, leasing, renting and appraising real estate, also in the management of estates. Entire charge taken of houses, stores, &c. The attention of owners going abroad for a period of time is particularly called to this last branch of the business.
Refer by permission to
Messrs. BROWN BROS. & CO., WM. E. DODGE, Esq.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY OR EXCHANGE.—For sale or exchange, very low, fine building lots from 56th-st. up, splendid residences cheap, and splendid houses in Brooklyn and Jersey City; secure one now, while you can get it low; cheaper than paying rent; building lots of all kinds and prices in Jersey City and Hoboken; handsome dwelling on Jersey-av. a great bargain; manufacturing property, brewery, mills, hotels, &c.; farms of every description; prices and terms to suit.
JOHN W. LYCETT & CO.,
No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—BY DYE & CURTISS, NO. 508 6th-av., a first-class house, 56th-st., near 5th-av., 25x65x100, price reasonable; a four-story brown-stone, 881st., between 5th and 6th avs., price $35,000; No. 117 West 22d-st., four-story, brown-stone, $25,000; 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., three-story brown-stone, price $20,000; 48th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., a three-story brick, price $20,000; No. 42 West 29th-st., near Broadway, price $28,000.

FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone, on West 56th-st., 55 feet, deep-built, choice location.....$21,500
West 30th-st., three-story high-stoop brick house, all improvements..... 10,000
West 43d-st., three-story English basement house, sixteen rooms..... 8,500
West 39th-st., four-story English basement house, good order..... 13,500
B. S. LEVY & CO. No. 271 West 38th-st.

FIFTH-AV.—A FIRST-CLASS, NARROW, brown-stone house, next to end of one of the finest blocks above 42d-st.; built in best style, with all modern conveniences, and only completed and occupied fifteen months ago; the owner is going abroad, and desires to sell soon; less than half the purchase money required down, and over a quarter can remain as long as the purchaser desires. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A CHOICE OPPORTUNITY.—THE owner of a four-story brown-stone house, situated near Central Park, in consequence of leaving the City, offers for sale his residence, including furniture costing $9,000, at a bargain; house 22x80x100; price for which, $35,000. WARD & OGDEN.
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

FOR SALE—A LARGE HANDSOME RESIdence on Stuyvesant-square, built on two lots, 51.6 feet wide by 150 feet deep, with all modern improvements, suitable for a Club-house or Hotel, with considerable room for building additions, the rear being open to the houses in the 1st-av. For particulars address a line to E. H., at this office, Box No. 142.

OWNERS HAVING HOUSES IN FIRST-Class central locations, and desiring to sell or rent to responsible parties, will find it to their advantage to place their property upon our books. We have now applications for moderate-priced houses, below the Park. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 48TH-ST.—A SUperb extra-size dwelling, of an elegant and new style of internal design, for sale reasonably; also, on and adjoining 5th, Madison and Park avs., medium and full-sized corner and inside dwelling-houses and building lots, at lowest rates; Murray Hill, &c.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 23 WEST 9TH-ST., BEAUtiful four-story English-basement house, well built and arranged, and in perfect order; will be sold low and on easy terms, if applied for at once. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 35 East 17th-st., Union-square, or No. 3 Pine-st.

"A CHEAP HOUSE" FOR SALE IN 31st-st., near 3d-av.; three-story brick and stone house; 20x55x100; all improvements; only $14,000. WARD & OGDEN,
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

FOR SALE—NEAR 5TH-AV., IN WEST 51st-st., an elegant four-story brown-stone house; 22x55x100; all improvements; only $35,000.
WARD & OGDEN,
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST,

FOR SALE—NEAR PARK-AV., IN 37TH-ST., a desirable four-story brown-stone high-stoop house; all improvements; only $25,000.
WARD & OGDEN,
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house on 55th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in first-rate order; neighborhood unexceptionable; for sale low as the owner leaves the City.
JOHN S. PIERCE,
No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES ON NORTHeast corner of Madison-av. and 53d-st.; also, two houses on south side of 86th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. All above houses are strictly first-class, and at reasonable prices. Inquire of
R. NEWTON, 539 Madison-av., corner 53d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, (FURNISHED, IF REQUIRED,)—A well-finished brown-stone house on 8th-av., with two lots attached, between 129th and 130th sts., upon which are a variety of choice fruit—grapes, peaches, pears, cherries, currants, &c. Inquire of BIDWELL, No. 254 Pearl-st.

A HOUSE, NO. 167 EAST 60TH-ST., BETWEEN 4th and Lexington avs.; first class; finished in hardwood; hall and stairway wainscoted in marble; size, 20x52½x100; will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. Apply to GEO. M. SIMONSON,
No. 1,269 Broadway.

A FINE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, FOUR story, high stoop, 22x67x100; elegant order; between 5th and Madison avs., on Murray Hill; price reasonable; with or without furniture.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED HIGHstoop brown-stone house with dining-room extension, desirable as residence or business purposes; 100 feet west of 5th-av., above 29th-st.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., BELOW THE PARK, A NEW elegant brown-stone house, 30x65, and 35 feet extension; price very reasonable. Also, 28 feet front house near 62d-st., fronting the Park.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICUlars of 2,000 houses and building lots, for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c. Apply to
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV. BUILDING LOTS ABOVE and below the Park; also, corner parcels on Madison-av. and the adjacent streets for sale at lowest rates.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 54TH-ST.—A very superior furnished house to sell or lease for a term of years; this property is in the very best of order in every respect. F. G & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A SPLENDID PIECE OF PROPERTY for sale or to lease on the west side of 5th-av., near 23d-st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A MADISON-AV. FRONT, WEST SIDE, below 116th-st., will be sold low and on easy terms.
JOHN S. PIERCE,
No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY HAND somely-finished houses, Madison-av. and 78th-st.; also 65th-st. and Madison-av. Apply to S. M. STYLES & Sons, No. 350 East 62d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished, a three-story brown-stone house, in order, and all improvements; Boram-place, No. 356 West 52d-st. A. H. HORTON.

WATER FRONTAGE AND ABOUT twenty lots for sale on the Harlem River, between 119th and 120th sts.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A GOOD STORE FOR SALE, LOCATED on Walker-st.; three stories, 26x106 feet; well rented; can be purchased upon very easy terms.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FORTY-NINTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a four-story brown-stone house, 21x55 feet, on a full lot, for sale at $35,000.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

MURRAY HILL, BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—A superior brown-stone English basement house, for sale by
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET—VERY LOW TO A GOOD TENANT, a fine four-story high-stoop house; 74th-st., near Madison-av.; possession at once. Inquire of FRANKFIELD, No. 323 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE LOT OF brown-stone houses, above 42d-st., between 4th and 8th avs., from $12,000 to $30,000.
M. S. FRIEND, No. 704 7th-av.

$28,000.—IRVING-PLACE, NEAR 18th-st., four-story high-stoop brick house, 23x90x85; fine order; very desirable; must be sold. ALBERT BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st.

MADISON-AV.—FOR SALE AT A GREAT bargain, an elegant private dwelling, second house north of 86th-st., west side. Inquire on the premises, or of D. G. CROSBY, No. 133 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, OR EXchange, a fine four-story high-stoop house; 74th-st., near Madison-av. Inquire of owner. FRANKFIELD, No. 323 8th-av.

AN ELEGANT MODERN FRESCOED house, in 33d-st., near 6th-av., for sale; terms to suit. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT REDUCED PRICES—FOR SALE, A large number of houses in all parts of the City. Full particulars of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

LOTS ON 5TH AND MADISON AVS., and the intersecting cross streets for sale by
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND WEST SIDE property for sale by
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE ADVERtiser, having a large trade and extensive acquaintance in a safe business already established on a firm footing, solicits the additional capital only to increase it very largely, desires a partner with $50,000 capital. Address G. M., Box No. 4,657 New-York Postoffice.

A GENTLEMAN OR LADY, WITH ability and small capital, can have an interest in a lucrative publishing business. R, Box No. 1,748, Postoffice.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of Massachusetts.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BOARDMAN P. HACKUS, of Northampton.—This is to give notice that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at Northampton, in said district, on the 27th day of February, 1872, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Insolvency Court-room, before I. P. Conkey, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Northampton, Feb. 8, 1872. H. K. STARKWEATHER, Assignee.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CHARMING SUBURBAN COTTAGE residence, forty-two minutes from Liberty-st.; easy and comfortable access, at about stage fares; choice of depots and double-track roads; house has twelve rooms; modern design and fittings; extra large lot, with fruit, vines, garden lawns, &c.; location desirable, and improving in value; best part of Elizabeth, seventy per cent. can remain. For particulars apply to West Elizabeth (Central Railroad) depot, close by, or address OWNER, Box 235 Post-office, New-York.

A. A.—HOMES! HOMES! IN THE beautiful, growing, and enterprising village of

WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.

A neat cosy house for $2,250.

A three-story house, bath-room, closets, &c., $6,500. Larger and more commodious houses, $7,000 to $16,000. Choice lots at $350 to $600, according to location. Streets macadamized, curbed, guttered and sewered, and no assessments to the purchaser. Neighborhood and improvements first-class.

Whitestone, only eleven miles from Hunter's Point, and forty-five minutes from 34th-st., is a most accessible, healthy and attractive suburb. It has churches, schools, refined society, &c. It is practically nearer the business centres of New-York than Harlem or Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Business men, employers, teachers and mechanics can live cheaper, more comfortably, be healthier, and reach their stores, schools and workshops easier and quicker than by residing in New-York or Brooklyn. The Flushing and North-side Railroad, (terminus at Whitestone,) one of the most perfectly equipped and admirably managed roads in this country, run forty one trains daily, from 6:50 A. M. to midnight, and in Summer steamers ply constantly between New-York and Whitestone. The improvements now prosecuting with great vigor, will stimulate the growth of Whitestone, and surely enhance the value of this property.

N. B.—A commutation ticket for one year given to every purchaser of a house, also to lot buyers if they build.

Terms on lots: Seventy-five per cent. on mortgage for five years; if purchaser will build, all may remain. On houses: The principal part on mortgage, and monthly payments to suit.

We particularly invite parties looking to suburban homes or sites to call and get free excursion tickets and maps, and examine this property before hiring or purchasing elsewhere.

Tickets good for all trains.

JOHNSON & MILLER,
Agents of the Whitestone Land Association,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

Mr. F. B. VAN SICKLEN, our agent at the station at Whitestone, will meet purchasers, and show them the property.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE FOR sale—Located at Madison, N. J.; seventy-one acres, on fine high ground, with beautiful views. The grounds are laid out with fine lawns and groves of fine old trees; lake of pure water, with boat-house and boats; pavilions, rustic houses, ornamental trees with avenues and promenades, flower and fruit gardens.

The place has been eight years under improvements, and has in perfection all of the finest kinds of fruits, grape-vineyard and small fruits.

There is also a large, double-wall brick mansion, with large piazzas, replete with gas and all modern improvements; gardener's house, porter's lodge, green-house, grapery and orchard-house, all in full bearing; with carriage-houses, stables, &c. A beautiful country, with fine drives.

The country and place healthy, and the fever and ague is never known here.

The place may be rented for the Summer, and kept up by the owner, if not sold before the middle of April. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Pine-st.,
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, No. 25 Park-place.

FOR SALE—AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—I offer for sale the house and lot where I now reside, situated on Main-st., second door above Hackensack-av. The lot is 125 feet front by about 400 feet deep, containing one and one-eighth acres of land, well set in fruit and shrubbery, and with vegetable garden sufficient for a large family. There is a barn and tool-house on the lot. The barn has a coachman's-room, stabling for four horses, and ample carriage room, with force-pump. The house has twelve rooms and laundry, bath-room, linen-room, butler's pantry and store-room, with ample closet rooms throughout; cellar under the whole house, with ice-closet in the same, and a large heater for the whole house. Hot and cold water, upstairs and down. The house is piped for gas, which can be introduced if desired. The parlors and dining-room have heavy plate-glass windows. The mantels are of marble, and the front hall paved with ornamental tile. Terms easy, and long time may be had on one-half or more, if desired. Inquire on the premises, or at S. MUNN, SON & CO.'S, No. 122 Pearl-st., New-York. A. G. MUNN, Hackensack, N. J.

FOR SALE AT FISHKILL, DUTCHESS COUNTY—A fine country residence; location desirable; scenery unsurpassed; has about seventeen acres of choice land, one-third of which is now in choice fruit-bearing trees, comprising over twenty different varieties of apples and the same number of pears; also, a great abundance of the smaller fruits; the house is a large double one, containing fourteen rooms, with costly marble mantels throughout; outbuildings consist of large carriage-house, barns, &c.; it is within two and a half hours' ride from New-York, and fifteen minutes' walk from depot at Fishkill; terms reasonable. Address W. S. DUDLEY, Fishkill, or apply to J. P. GREEN, No. 14 Cortlandt-st., New-York, where a photograph of the place can be seen.

BLACKWELL & CO.,
NOS. 55 AND 57 LIBERTY-ST.,
YONKERS, PEEKSKILL, ORANGE.
TARRYTOWN, NYACK, ELIZABETH.
SING SING, WHITE PLAINS, CHAPPAQUA.
OFFER FOR **SALE, RENT,** OR TO **EXCHANGE,**
Country-seats, farms, tracts for improvement, village residences, &c., at the above localities, and other places near New-York.

ALL READY.

Seven hundred choice building lots at North Yonkers Depot, on New-York and Boston Railroad, now offered for sale on easy terms; also, some cheap residences in Yonkers; also, farms in Westchester County in great variety, and well located for village sites or residences. WARD UNDERHILL,
Main-st., Yonkers, N. Y.

LONG BRANCH—A WELL LOCATED cottage, containing eleven bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, gas, &c.; view of ocean; near the depot; stable; lot a corner one; 100x150; for sale at $8,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, agents for Long Branch real estate.

ESTATE OF THE LATE ROBERT L. MAITLAND, most beautifully situated on the South Shrewsbury River, containing 60 acres, or less if desired, with very fine modern improvements, for sale by FRANK G. and DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLY-LOCATED house and lot at Keyport, N. J., only 300 yards from the landing; house is nearly new; contains eight nice rooms, closets, cellar, &c.; lot, 56 by 100 feet, with a good well, cistern, &c.; price only $2,700, if sold before April 1. For further particulars, call on or address G. MACKEY, care of R. Foulds, No. 39 John-st.

A SUPERIOR COUNTRY RESIDENCE, near depot, about one hour via Erie railway, double house, complete out-buildings; 150 apple and pear trees; other fruit abundant; six acres superior land; whole in complete condition; a decided bargain; must be sold: price $16,000.
CHARLES W. WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

ESTATE OF THE LATE RICHARD T. HAINES, at Elizabeth, N. J., situated on Broad-st., North, Union and Westminster avs., containing about 50 acres, with large homestead, for sale in one body or in plots, by FRANK G. and DAVISON BROWN, Agents, No. 90 Broadway, or WILLIAM A. HAINES, Executor, No. 378 Broadway.

FARM OF 100 ACRES NEAR WHITE Plains, located on Old Post road from White Plains to New-York, within two miles of three depots. Will be sold cheap to close an estate.
BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Lot 50x100, five minutes' walk from depot; price, $300; $150 cash, balance on bond and mortgage for two years, or will trade for goods. Address H., Box No. 122 Chatham, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, Olands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to rent. Lesson or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

THIRTEEN LOTS—ONLY THREE miles from Brooklyn ferries, near horse and steam cars, for sale, on easy terms, or will exchange for small house. SPENCER C

ALL ABOUT MILLER.

Continuation of the Insurance Investigation by the Assembly Subcommittee.

The Testimony Elicited Yesterday—Revelations Concerning the Farmers' and Mechanics' Company — Witnesses' Opinion of Judge Barnard—$1,000 Paid for One Hour's Work.

The legislative investigation into the conduct of Superintendent GEORGE W. MILLER, of the State Insurance Department, was continued yesterday. The Subcommittee, Messrs. AIKEN, BABCOCK, and TOBEY, were all present, the latter in the chair.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES W. WIGGINS.

The proceedings commenced with the examination of JAMES W. WIGGINS, Cashier of the Nassau Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn. He said that this Company had been examined by Mr. SOUTHWICK, who showed, he thought, his authority to act as Commissioner; he charged them $200; he gave no reasons for the examination, only that from the Company's statement he deemed it necessary; he examined the assets. I only state, said the witness, what I heard from the Vice President—our capital was $1,000,000.

Mr. MILLER—Let it be understood that these examinations are not all made for the purpose of giving reports. That is discretionary with the Superintendent. To-day no officer of a bank can go and demand and obtain a report of an examination of his company or bank.

Mr. WIGGINS continued and said, "I don't know, but guess Mr. SOUTHWICK was there Nov. 2 and 3, and he was occupied, I guess, an hour and a half or so each day. I can't say whether the officer testified under oath." [Check for $200, to the order of R. A. SOUTHWICK, and so indorsed, exhibited.]

TESTIMONY OF A. K. HOBBEY.

Mr. A. K. HOBBEY, Actuary of the Merchants' Life Insurance Company, said that this Company was examined by Mr. MILLER in November, 1870; he thought it took about two hours; the charge was $40, which was all that was paid for that examination. [Bill produced; also check to order of and indorsed by GEO. W. MILLER.] The demand for that examination was first made by an insurance paper; then the President requested it on account of the persistent attacks made by Mr. ENGLISH; the Company was then young, and did not need long to be examined; the President, for mismanagement, was afterward requested to resign, and did so; their capital was then impaired; the gross amount of capital was $140,000.

TESTIMONY OF R. J. TODD.

Mr. R. J. TODD, formerly Chairman of the Committee to close up the affairs of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Life Insurance Company, testified as follows: The capital stock was $175,000; there was considerable dissatisfaction in consequence of the management of Mr. MCMURDY, then President, who afterward was defeated at the election for officers; Gen. CASSIUS M. CLAY, of Kentucky, was afterward elected President; the Peabody Company was merged into the Farmers' and Mechanics', with a capital of $52,000, making $172,000 in all; in January, (4th,) I think 1871, as we were about to examine the Company ourselves, Mr. MILLER, accompanied by Mr. SOUTHWICK and others, entered and commenced the examination; we were very glad, because we wished to know just how the Company stood; I think the examination occupied about eight days, but am not sure that he made out our liabilities to be $62,000 over our assets; this included the $52,000 of the Peabody Company, and, taking our reinsurance into account, we had $103,000; we feared that a receiver might be appointed, and we asked that we should have every chance to save ourselves; Mr. MILLER said that nothing should be done until we had been notified; in the afternoon, he came in with Deputy Attorney-General HAMMOND, and the receiver, JAMES H. COLEMAN, and took possession of the office, and, for the first time, we were notified that JAMES H. COLEMAN was made receiver; on Tuesday we appeared in Court with our counsel, Mr. ORLANDO STEWART, to show why the injunction should not be made permanent; Judge BARNARD said it might as well be made permanent, and in a few minutes it was done; our object, then, was to do what we could to make up the deficit, pay the receiver, and secure what we could of our capital at Albany; I was then appointed on a committee to see what we could do in that matter and had an arrangement made with the National Life Insurance Company to reinsure our risks; at the time Mr. MILLER made the report, he told me that the amount required for reinsuring the risks was $103,000; I told him that we felt sure that it would not require that sum; we wanted time to overhaul our books and policies; I afterward agreed with the National Life Company of Chicago to reinsure the risks for $51,500; we found that by doing so we could pay all of our debts, and save about fifty per cent. of our deposit at Albany, which amounted to $100,000; we were told by Mr. E. R. MEAD that nothing should be done toward reinsuring our risks until we had been notified; we tried to find him, but could not; subsequently our counsel entered the Committee meeting with the intelligence that all our risks had been reinsured by Mr. MEAD with the Empire Mutual Company for $97,000, and the matter was closed; consequently our meeting was all broken up, and that was the end of us; two or three days after that our furniture was all sold at auction, and thus we were deprived of doing anything to protect ourselves. [The witness was severely cross-examined by Mr. MILLER as to the condition of affairs of both the Farmers' and Mechanics' and the Peabody Companies, which he acknowledged that he knew was bad.]

Mr. MILLER said that he proposed to show the character of Mr. ENGLISH—a villifier and vagabond upon the face of the earth, who had written newspaper articles, &c., and was the real instigator of the present prosecution. He demanded, in the name of the people of the State of New-York, that testimony impeaching the character of that man should not be choked off. He would, by competent witnesses, prove all that he had promised in the matter.

Mr. BARNES claimed that such a line of evidence had been ruled out by the Committee at their last week sessions, and he hoped it would not be permitted again.

The Chairman said that for the present the point would not be argued, but the Committee would consider it and announce their decision thereafter.

Mr. TODD, cross-examined by Mr. MILLER: I was present at the examination every day; I think the Peabody Company had not been properly organized; they wanted $100,000, but could not raise it; I don't remember the total amount of assets that the Company had; there were other debts—about $20,000 in all, consisting of debts due to individual bills, unsettled claims, &c.; well, perhaps more than $20,000; Mr. CLAY was not present at the examination; I can't tell the exact date of the examination; I know that Mr. MCMURDY called on you; he told me he had been to you and you had informed him as to the result of the examination, and he then knew the condition of the Company; this was upon a Sunday evening during the examination; we talked over the matter, and knew that the examination disclosed the fact that something must be done to raise money; I heard you speak of the fact that the books showed that gross frauds had been perpetrated; I did not know at that time that the National Co-operative Company of Chicago had been refused admission to do business in this State; I did not know that the receiver had written to various respectable companies in this State inviting them to reinsure our risks; you stated to me that you would do all you could to have the receiver discharged if we would relieve the liabilities amounting to $62,000, by raising the amount within a reasonable length of time; you said you felt a sympathy for the Peabody folks; I did not know that Mr. CLAY said that the necessary amount could never be raised; all I know of the reinsurance is what has been told to me; the amount on the books, (for fifteen months of the history of the Company,) as having been paid for printing, stationery and advertising, is $68,000; I attribute the misfortunes of the Company to extravagance, bad management and quarreling among the directors; I think that the additional capital could have been raised; five or six of the managers had come out in a card, stating that they had long since resigned, and had nothing to do with the management of the Company; I know that a paper published by STEPHEN H. ENGLISH attacked the Company previously, and pronounced it a rotten concern.

TESTIMONY OF DANIEL SICKLES.

Mr. DANIEL SICKLES, of the Masonic Agency, and for the three days prior to the closing up of the Farmers' and Mechanics' a director, said that he could not be certain in memory; he had become so disgusted with the whole matter that he had tried to forget it; his money was gone, and the less he thought of it the better; the election of officers took place on Friday; he would not assume control of the Company until an examination was had to show their position; a Committee, consisting of Mr. POOL, of the American National Bank, and two others, whom they considered as competent accountants, was appointed to examine the books; the examination was commenced on Saturday; Sunday was New-Year's Day and Monday was observed as such, and [illegible] as done; Tuesday Mr. MILLER and his corps of inspectors walked in and took the books, which they kept until the 9th; the books were all in confusion; they tried to get the books to see how they stood, but they were in the hands of Mr. MILLER, and they could not get at them; just before noon on the 9th, he said he would call in an hour and tell us what to do; at two o'clock he walked in with the receiver and his corps of officers; witness was thunder-struck, and said, "Mr. MILLER, this is rough!" "How so? this was all that I could do," he replied. I was pretty mad, said the witness, and considerably excited and said, "With all due respect to you, I don't know Judge BARNARD nor the color of his hair, but I would rather be in the hands of GIBBS, the pirate, than to be in his;" the Judge heard of what I had said, and afterward sent me word to keep my mouth shut, or he would put me in the Tombs; so I kept my mouth shut until now. [Laughter.] I don't know about the reinsurances except what I have heard; I paid $100 to Mr. MILLER for the one-fifth of one per cent. on the transfer of securities; I am not an actuary; I was one of the organizers of the Peabody Company.

Cross-examined by Mr. MILLER: I did not know that the Peabody Company was in a rotten condition or I would not have put $50,000 into it; I would not have put it in if I had thought Mr. MCMURDY would have paid it out to settle the debts of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Company; you called my attention to the fact that a large number of policies which had no existence were upon the books; this our Committee did not discover; I found out soon after I came into the Company that it was in a very bad condition; this Company and its officers had been vilely assailed in Mr. STEPHEN ENGLISH's paper; Mr. MILLER's report showed the rotten condition of the Company as the books stood then; I have no doubt of the correctness of that report.

MR. MALTBIE RECALLED.

Mr. WM. E. MALTBIE, Secretary of the Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Company, was recalled, and deposed as follows: The statement that I made yesterday was incorrect. Mr. MILLER here exhibited the full official testimony taken under oath, in the examination of the above-named Company, and asked the witness if his signature attached thereto was genuine, and whether the record of witness' testimony was true? The answer in both cases was in the affirmative. He also asked if witness now thought that this testimony, covering some twenty pages of legal cap, could have been taken in an hour's time, as he stated on Friday? Witness answered no, and claimed to know very little, and recollect less, of the entire matter.

TESTIMONY OF E. J. LOWBER.

Mr. EDWARD J. LOWBER, President of the Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Company, which was examined by Mr. SOUTHWICK in October, 1870, testified that Mr. SOUTHWICK was there parts of two days, for which he was paid $200; Mr. MILLER made another examination in December last, at their request, on an application to reduce the capital; he was there parts of four days; he did not ask anything, but when he left we asked and he said to send a check to Albany; he did not say any amount; they sent him a check for $150, [check shown] both examinations were thorough and excellent; they gave the check for expenses and services, and they thought it was very reasonable for his coming several times.

TESTIMONY OF EDWIN W. BRYANT.

Mr. EDWIN W. BRYANT, an actuary formerly employed by the Insurance Department of this State, said: I assisted in making an examination of the Mutual Protection Life; I was paid $100 for my expenses, which were $95; I received nothing for services; Mr. SOUTHWICK assisted me; we commenced on the 15th of July, and were occupied about one week; Mr. SOUTHWICK paid me the $100.

To Mr. MILLER—I have been employed in insurance matters eleven years, and have been six years an Actuary, and am now Consulting-Actuary of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, which, excepting one, is the largest in the world; the clerical work of a thorough examination of such a company as the Knickerbocker would occupy two competent men (worth at least a salary each of $3,000 per annum) at least one year; I should think that $2,500 for such an examination would be unreasonably small, and capable men could not be obtained for any such compensation; I don't think that there can be any really efficient supervision of the insurance department without the discretionary power of making examinations; I have mingled much with insurance men, and have known of the policy of the present and the past administrations; I have heard no complaint of Mr. MILLER's course except from the newspapers; I never knew of Mr. BARNES' making any examination of any life company during his administration; I revised the valuation of the Metropolitan Life Company, for which I received nothing—neither for services or expenses; the law gives no control to the Superintendent over the charges made by Commissioners for examinations; I think that examinations cannot well be made in any other way except by Commissioners; if this work was done by salaried attachés of the Insurance Department they would be expensive, for ordinary men could not do it, and much of their time would be unoccupied and wasted; I think that the fees of Commissioners should be fixed by law.

In reply to Mr. BABCOCK'S queries, as to whether the insurance business could be conducted on a more economical plan by reducing salaries of officers and commissions of agents, &c., the witness said: If I was president of an insurance company I would get a salary of $25,000 a year, and do all I could to earn it and as much more as possible, and, while doing so, I could all the better attend to the interests of the company; a capable man must be paid according to the value of his services; men who receive salaries of $25,000 per year are generally worth it; insurance, banking and manufacturing business are necessarily very expensive to conduct; the examinations made by the Insurance Department have the effect to check extravagance in the management of the companies. The witness here entered into an elaborate and scientific explanation of the philosophy of insurance, and showing that the examinations called attention to the proper limit of expense.

TESTIMONY OF EDWARD BROWN.

Mr. EDWARD BROWN, an agent of the Lancaster Fire Insurance Company, of Pennsylvania, said that Company was examined in October, 1870, for which they paid Mr. SOUTHWICK $200 in currency; their capital was $200,000, and there was a slight impairment at the time.

TESTIMONY OF W. S. PECK.

Mr. W. S. PECK, formerly Secretary of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Life Insurance, said that the capital of the concern was $125,000, and the Peabody Company was fused into the other, bringing some $54,000, making a total of $179,000; witness came into office as Secretary at that time; Mr. MCMURDY retired and Mr. CASSIUS M. CLAY succeed him as President; that is, he was elected but did not accept the Presidency when he found out how the matter stood. [The witness corroborated the statement of Mr. SICKELS, a previous witness.] Judge BARNARD, said the witness paid no more attention to the argument of our counsel than he would pay to a small fly on his nose; Mr. MILLER represented to the Court that the Company had participated in the examination of the books; we distinctly denied that statement, for we did not then know the result of that examination, and did not participate in it; I knew that the Peabody Company had tried to raise $100,000, but only got up to $79,000, and there they stuck; all the Farmers' and Mechanics' Company got from the Peabody Company was $52,000; the rest evaporated; I don't know where it went to; at the time of the examination I think there was some money in bank; I don't know; Mr. ORLANDO STEWART only asked Judge BARNARD for time—that's all.

TESTIMONY OF A. W. MORGAN.

Mr. ANDREW W. MORGAN, President of the Mutual Protection Life Insurance Company, said: Mr. SOUTHWICK and Mr. BRYANT examined the Company in October; we invited the examination; we paid $1,000 for it to Mr. SOUTHWICK, but I can't tell whether he was paid in currency; undoubtedly a check was drawn; about ten hours were occupied by this examination; I thought the charge was exorbitant; I thought about $250 would have been about right; I did not understand that we were obliged to pay $1,000, but heard that it was usual, and that other companies about town were paying largely; I understood that the matter was left with the Secretary, and that he thought it was best to pay it; I knew nothing as to where the money was to go to; SEWELL and PIERCE were our counsel previous to that time, and are yet; we considered their retainer was reasonable; it was a contract for three years; I decline to state the amount, as it is a private matter; they asked for the examination, which was most rigid and perfect; the report was excellent and we used it as an advertisement; I cannot say that the amount of the fee influenced the character of the report; I am not an actuary, and we have none exclusively connected with our company; I don't know but the examination might have occupied six full days; I have seen a policy valued; it took half an hour; we had 4,000 policies at that time; we have paid Mr. FACKLER $300 for valuing our policies; I never was asked for or paid a dollar to Mr. MILLER.

MR. BRYANT RECALLED.

Mr. E. W. BRYANT, recalled, and stated that the work of valuing the policies, which was done in his room in the Astor House, was very thorough; they were gone over three times; the examination occupied six days; he did not personally inspect the assets; Mr. FREEMAN had repeatedly urged him to get Mr. MILLER to make an examination; the latter said that there seemed to be no necessity for it. [The witness then gave a description of the report that was made. It was simply a bare statement of facts and figures, without any extra phraseology.] Witness met Mr. SOUTHWICK at SEWELL & PIERCE'S office because Mr. SOUTHWICK made that appointment, and there it was that he paid witness the $100; he never was there before or since, and he does not know now where that office is. In reply to a question of the Chairman as to whether witness thought that Mr. SOUTHWICK'S services were worth $900, he replied, "most certainly not."

TESTIMONY OF C. C. LATHROP.

CHARLES C. LATHROP, Vice-President of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, said that the Company was examined by Mr. MILLER, Mr. SOUTHWICK and Mr. HOLMES; it took several hours daily for about a week; they paid $400 to Mr. SOUTHWICK, and that was all; they thought the sum paid was very reasonable; they paid it by check, [check produced;] the Company had been assailed by an insurance paper, and they asked Mr. MILLER to make an examination to show the public the falsity of the charges; [letters between Mr. MILLER and the Company shown;] witness was informed that Mr. ENGLISH had called upon their Secretary to solicit patronage, and the interview was very unpleasant; they never offered him advertisements.

Mr. MILLER—I wish it to be distinctly understood that I do not approve of the exorbitant charges made by the Commissioners. I will prove to you, before this examination is closed, that I have always disproved of it, and in one case where $1,000 were charge, I heard of it, and went to the company, and forbid them to pay the bill, except at their own peril. I want the strictest inquiry, and challenge every proof.

The Committee then adjourned until Monday morning at 10½ o'clock.

STAMPING OUT EXTORTION.

The Bar Association and the Public Offices—Exorbitant Demands Made by Officials—How They are Made and Inforced—The Charges Against the Judiciary.

The Special Committee appointed by the Bar Association to inquire into the charges of undue exactions and extortions in the public offices of the City, met for final action yesterday, preparatory to the presentation of their report next Tuesday. Since its appointment the Committee has held six meetings, has exerted every facility for the collection of facts on which to base the report, and is now in a position which justifies the assertion that a reform in the present administration of public affairs of the City cannot be any longer delayed. Under the guidance of the Chairman, Mr. DWIGHT OLMSTEAD, two reports have already been drawn up for submission to the Association, but though they contained many elements that would entail great public good, they were not deemed quite equal to the exigencies of the case, and, on consideration, were disapproved of. Yesterday the Committee again met in secret session to consider the question. In conversation with a TIMES reporter the Chairman stated that in his opinion the report would be a general one, and the precise circumstances upon which the action of the Association would rest would be detailed verbally. As a consequence of this investigation the Committee have succeeded in getting a mass of testimony in relation to the Sheriff's office, the Tax office, the Register's office, the Surrogate's office, and the office of the County Clerk, bearing upon the whole question of exorbitant charges. The Tax office is completely under the administration of Messrs. KINGSLAND and RYAN, who have a private index of everything contained in their Department, and who alone are capable of making the searches which are in constant demand. A son of one of these gentlemen boasted of the monopoly his father thus enjoyed, adding that he would in due time assume the position, and that he intended, of course, to perpetuate it. The evil of such a system is obvious. In the event of accident occurring to these gentlemen the community would be practically unable to obtain any information concerning the records of the Department, while the pernicious effects it is likely to exercise on the public morals would be almost incalculable. By the exclusive administration of the office, managed as it is at present, they realize something like $10,000 a year each. For a single search they generally charge $4, but for extra services they obtain $10. In the opinion of well-known lawyers the latter charge is not only unwarranted, but actually a misdemeanor. RYAN has occupied a desk in the office for twenty years, and it is stated that he has never paid any rental for it.

In the Surrogate's office even, before the Reform movement, many abuses which existed under former ministrations were rectified through the direct agency of the Surrogate and Mr. VAN SHAICK, but there is still considerable room for improvement. Mr. FAIRCHILD, the Appraiser in the office, was a protégé of TWEED, and is now foreman of the new Grand Jury. His charges are described as being double what they should be legitimately, and this statement is confirmed by evidence supplied the writer by a prominent lawyer doing business in Wall-street. Within the past week this gentleman was furnished a bill from Mr. FAIRCHILD for an ordinary service connected with his Department, and in examining it he found it very exorbitant. He communicated with the Appraiser, protesting against its payment in very strong terms, and that gentleman himself immediately came to his office and had the bill reduced to less than two-thirds, alleging that it was a mistake. This, however, was not the case for the lawyer produced several such bills, where the charges were proportionate. When an appraisement is made charges said to be excessive are levied, but in addition $10 is demanded for a simple copy of the appraisement. Business lawyers declare they cannot see the justice or propriety of such a charge, for the same work could be done for fifty cents.

In the Register's office the principal grievance complained of is that connected with liens upon real estate. They are described as a very oppressive incubus upon bonds, and a disadvantage to their transfer, tending to the benefit of a few, to the injury of the general public continually engaged in the real estate business. If these liens were abolished, it would add ten per cent. to the marketable value of property in New-York. The general services in this office, in the County Clerk's, and in the Sheriff's office, are entirely complained of as excessive. In comparison with the charges of twenty years since, they bear the ratio of six or seven to one; and though some allowance is to be made for the increased value of property, labor, &c., the exorbitancy of the claim is still very manifest. The heads of these departments, indeed, have averred that they do not know of the existence of such demands, that they would not permit it, and that when a well-founded complaint is made, immediate redress is obtained. This, undoubtedly, might be correct; excessive fees might not be allowed; but the possibility for extortion should not be permitted. When in the internal revenue service, Gen. SIGEL once expressed his astonishment at the mode of living of the clerks upon the salaries they received. Lawyers and others, too, well know the secret, and but very little investigation would convince the chief of each Department that the grievance is not the less because every single instance of it is not publicly canvassed. Mr. OLMSTEAD deems that the mere existence of this Committee has done more toward a reform in these quarters than anything else, and hopes for a thorough change when the facts now in its possession are given to the public.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE JUDICIARY.

The Committee of the Bar Association, charged with the prosecution of certain members of the Judiciary, were busily engaged yesterday in the completion of the case they intend to endeavor to establish before the Committee, which meets to-morrow. The names of the members of the Judiciary Committee, as already published in the TIMES, are Mr. Prince, (lawyer,) Queens County; Mr. Strahan, (lawyer,) Orange County; Mr. Flammer, (lawyer,) New-York City; Mr. W. H. Niles, (lawyer,) Westchester County; Mr. Vedder, Jamestown, Chatauqua County; Mr. S. J. Tilden, of New-York City, and Mr. Hill, or Mr. Hayes.

There is yet no positive evidence as to the specific nature of the charges to be brought forward, but bribery seems to be the general allegation, and Judges CARDOZO, BARNARD and INGRAHAM are understood to be those who will be called upon to answer. The testimony will be taken and reported by the Committee to the Assembly, which has the power of impeachment. The accused have the right to be heard before the Assembly, but, if impeached, they will have to make their defense before the Court of Appeals and the State Senate in Albany. Charges against each of the Judges can be heard only for offenses alleged during their present term, and this will to some extent cripple the case for the prosecution. The Committee will sit to-morrow with closed doors, but special preparations have beee made for the members of the Press. The result is anxiously expected.

Bold Highway Robbery—Escape of the Robbers.

Shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon ISAAC RAYBROOK, a clerk in the employ of J. & A. SHIPMAN, coal-dealers in Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets, was sent to the Harlem Bank, at Third-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, to obtain the cash for a check for $250. RAYBROOK called at the bank and obtained the money, and, when turning into Second-avenue on his way to his employers' office, he was suddenly assaulted by two fashionably attired ruffians. He was knocked down, and while prostrate one of the ruffians held his hand over RAYBROOK'S mouth while his companion rifled his pockets of the money he had just obtained from the bank. The robbers then escaped. Information of the robbery was sent by telegraph to all stations in the City, and at about 4 o'clock two men were arrested in the Second Precinct on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery, but on being confronted with RAYBROOK they were not identified and were discharged.

Statistics of the Week.

The Police arrested 1,356 persons last week.

During the past week there were reported at the office of the Health Department 561 deaths, 387 births, 192 marriages and 45 still-births, showing a decrease of 23 in the deaths from last week. Twenty-five of the deaths resulted from small-pox.

Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON reports 32 fires during the past week; estimated loss, $43,795; amount of insurance, $79,000. Of the fires 8 were caused by carelessness, 6 by kerosene and liquid gas, 4 by overheated stoves and furnaces, and the rest from a variety of causes.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Gen. E. JARDINE of Fort Lee, is at the Everett House.

Col. RUSH C. HAWKINS, of Albany, is at the St. James Hotel.

Hon. J. F. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, and Hon. J. H. REYNOLDS, of Albany, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gens. P. H. SHERIDAN and G. A. FORSYTH, and OAKES AMES, of North Adams, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

The North River ferry-boats ran at half-speed yesterday, owing to the large quantity of ice in the river.

Fifty-three emigrants by the *St. Laurent*, from Havre, were landed at Castle Garden yesterday.

Hon. E. B. PHILLIPS, of Chicago, and Hon. C. W. KENDALL, M. C., of Nevada, and Hon. GEORGE D. LORD, of Rochester, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

S. W. OSBORN, hailing from Western New-York, was found dead in bed last evening at the St. Charles Hotel, where he was temporarily stopping.

The annual Commencement of the Medical Department of the University of New-York will be held at Association Hall on Tuesday evening next.

LOUIS BLUMBERGER, an intelligent German, pleaded guilty of stealing some pictures, and was sent to the Penitentiary for four months yesterday.

The new rates of storage will be presented to the Chamber of Commerce Committee to-morrow and a special meeting of the Chamber will be called to act upon them.

MICHAEL SOMERS, who lived in Eleventh-avenue, near Forty-second-street, dropped dead on the sidewalk at Forty-third-street and Eleventh-avenue last evening.

The inaugural banquet of the Manhattan Turtle Club was enjoyed last evening, at Irving Hall, by about 250 members of the association. Turtle was served up in various styles.

A meeting, to be held at Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening next, has been called by the Committee of Seventy, to urge the passage of the City charter prepared by that Committee.

JEAN B. DOLGER, a Frenchman, only six weeks in the country, was sent to the Penitentiary, at the Special Sessions yesterday, for two months, for stealing $10 worth of wearing apparel.

The mean temperature of the thermometer at Central Park last week was 31°. The total amount of water for the week was .84 of an inch. The distance traveled by the wind was 1,414 miles.

CATHARINE MCCORMACK, aged forty-five, of No. 599 Greenwich-street, while under the influence of liquor, fell out of the second-story window of her residence last evening, and was almost instantly killed.

Yesterday the proprietor of the St. Nicholas Hotel received a dispatch from Salt Lake City, saying that the Japanese Embassy would remain there until travel is resumed on the eastern branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The annual sermon before the Colored Young Men's Christian Association will be preached at Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner of Prince and Marion streets, this evening, by Rev. H. H. GARNET, D. D.

Collector ARTHUR has resolved upon a radical change in the matter of the General Order business, the nature of which will be made public in a few days. Several warehouses for unclaimed goods will be designated.

It is reported that Archbishop MCCLOSKY will succeed to the Primateship made vacant by the death of Archbishop SPAULDING, and that Bishop LYNCH, of South Carolina, is to be appointed to the Archbishopric of New-York.

A well-known sneak-thief named BENJAMIN BAGLEY, who was caught in the Westmoreland Hotel on Friday evening, while trying to open a door with a skeleton key, was yesterday committed, at Essex Market, in default of $1,000 bail.

SOLOMON EHRLICH, aged thirteen, residing at No. 302 West Thirty-first-street, was run over at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-first-street, by a horse and wagon driven by an unknown man, yesterday, and was seriously injured.

A meeting of the "Metropolitan State Catholic Temperance Union" is to be held at 10½ o'clock this afternoon, at Transfiguration Hall, corner of Mott and Park streets. It is expected that Archbishop MCCLOSKY will address the meeting.

The matter in which JAMES H. COLEMAN, receiver of the Heath and Raphael Erie stock, seeks to have his fee adjusted, came up before Judge BLATCHFORD, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, but by agreement of counsel a further adjournment for two weeks was had.

JOHN MITCHELL, a colored waiter, aged twenty-one, was severely scalded about the head and face by the explosion of a steam-table at the dining-saloon, No. 37 Pine-street, yesterday, where he was employed. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

MATTHEW HULEHAN, of No. 73 Tenth-avenue, an employe of the Hudson River Railroad Company, died at Mount Sinai Hospital, yesterday, from injuries received on the 10th inst., while he was engaged in coupling cars at the depot, Thirty-first-street and Eleventh-avenue.

A quarrel occurred last evening in the liquor-store of GUSTAVE WEIDIG, the proprietor, and JOHN CALLAHAN, a resident of Washington-street, during which WEIDIG shot CALLAHAN in the leg with a revolver, causing a severe flesh wound. WEIDIG was locked up in the New-street Police Station.

The third lecture of the Tuesday afternoon course, at Rutgers Female College, will be delivered this week by Prof. A. S. BICKMORE, curator of the Natural History Museum at the Central Park. His subject is to be "The Ainos of Japan," a singular tribe, of which Prof. BICKMORE presented an account to one of the late sessions of the Scientific Association.

PATRICK FLYNN was yesterday placed by Justice COULTER, of the Yorkville Police Court, under bonds to answer a charge of assault preferred by MATTHEW DONOHUE and MICHAEL MCLAUGHLIN, both of whom had previously been arrested on a charge of assault made by FLYNN, who was severely beaten by them on Jan. 24.

A meeting was held, last evening, at No. 889 Third-avenue, under the auspices of the Nineteenth Ward Railroad Reform Association. Mr. VAIL, in a brief speech, said the Harlem Railroad Company did not own the twenty-four feet which they claim to own. When the Fourth-avenue was planned the Company were paid for it by the City, so that the whole of the Fourth-avenue is owned by the City.

Coroner KEENAN was notified to hold an inquest in the case of AUGUST HOLLER, a German, fifty-three years of age, who died at the German Hospital in Seventy-seventh-street, yesterday. The deceased, who lived in Jamaica, Long Island, on Monday last attempted to jump on a car of the Long Island Railroad, but fell and was run over, death ensuing from the injuries.

A project has been started to raise $30,000, to be used in the erection of a Homeopathic surgical hospital, adjoining the Ophthalmic Hospital, corner of Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue. A fair is to be held at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory in April, the proceeds of which will be applied to the building fund. Mrs. Judge ROOSEVELT is the President of the Fair Committee, and Mr. HENRY CLEWS has been appointed treasurer.

Yesterday morning FRANK FISHER, one of the employes of BERNARD CRAIZER, cigar manufacturer, on the third floor of No. 110 John-street, after opening the place threw a burning match on the floor. The lighted match set fire to some varnish, causing $1,000 damage to building and contents. FISHER was severely burned about the face and head while endeavoring to extinguish the flames which his own carelessness had started, and he was removed to Park Hospital.

BROOKLYN.

Rev. A. STEWART WALSH, of Jamaica, has accepted an appointment to a Baptist church in this City.

The arrests for the past week number 349. The receipts at the Tax Collector's office for the same period amount to $166,221.

JOSEPH BREWER, who was convicted in the Court of Sessions of burglary on Tuesday last, was yesterday sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

PATRICK BURNS, who was arrested in January last for larceny and escaped from the Court-house, was rearrested on Friday in New-York, and sentenced by Justice RILEY yesterday to the Penitentiary for six months.

EMAL NICHOLSON, of No. 64 Smith-street, arrested yesterday on a charge of doing business as a cigar-maker, without paying the special tax, was held by Commissioner WINSLOW in $500 bail to appear for examination.

Yesterday morning, a posse of sixteen Assistant Assessors and ten Police officers, proceeded to the Fifth Ward, for the purpose of looking up illicit distilleries. They visited all the old haunts, but found nothing. Everything was quiet.

At the meeting of the Board of Assessors, yesterday, it was decided that the Board had no power to refuse to confirm assessments for repaving certain streets. Remonstrants must apply for remedy to the Common Council or the Courts.

A woman was arrested in Bond-street, yesterday afternoon, with a bundle of dry goods in her possession valued at $100. These were subsequently found to have been stolen from a store in Fulton-avenue, and the woman was recognized as a notorious shoplifting thief. She was held for examination.

WILLIAM RABER, a "prize candy" street-operator, was brought before Justice WALSH, yesterday, on a charge of peddling without a license. In the prisoner's bag 456 boxes were found, into each of which money was supposed to be put; on examination only nine of them had money in, and the entire amount was only $8. He was fined $10.

During the Friday evening lecture in Plymouth Church, the congregation were suddenly startled by a series of wild shrieks and yells from a young man seated in the body of the church. With considerable difficulty he was removed, and taken to the Police Station, where he was recognized as a discharged patient of the Kings County Lunatic Asylum.

Last evening an affray occurred between THOS. GALLIGAN and G. MONAHAN in a liquor-store in Court-street. The dispute ended by GALLIGAN drawing a pistol and firing at MONAHAN, the ball just grazing his chin, and inflicting a slight flesh-wound. GALLIGAN attempted to fire a second shot, but the pistol was wrenched from his hand, and he was arrested and taken to the Station-house.

Vice-President COLFAX is to deliver an address at the Academy of Music on WASHINGTON'S Birthday—Thursday next—in compliance with a request made by many of the prominent citizens of Brooklyn. It will be given under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, which will devote the proceeds of the occasion to furnishing a new building now being erected for the uses of the Association.

The Grand Jury made two presentments, yesterday, in Court, one suggested by the recent escape of PETER QUINN from the "Black Maria," and the other by the condition of the Grand Jury room. They advise that a safe and comfortable vehicle should be immediately provided, and that officers should be present within the vehicle whenever prisoners are being conveyed therein; and in regard to the room, that it be effectually cleansed and the chairs replaced by others.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Presbyterian Church of Somers has united with that at Croton Falls.

The Methodists of Lewisboro are raising funds for the erection of a new house of public worship.

The hamlet at present known as Kingsbridgeville will be changed on the 1st day of April next to Kingsbridge.

The Excelsior Club of the town of Ossining is the name of a new Union Reform Association just organized at Sing Sing.

The Spring meeting of the Westchester County Medical Society will be held at the residence of Dr. DE MARMON, at Kingsbridge, on Tuesday next, 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

Justice JOSEPH F. BARNARD is expected to attend at Manor Hall Court-room, Yonkers, on Monday, 19th inst., for the purpose of confirming the report of the Commissioners in the matter of widening and otherwise improving Main-street, Yonkers.

A petition thirty-seven feet long, and signed by 1,100 citizens of Yonkers, asking to have the Hudson River Railroad Depot removed back to the old site, has been forwarded to the officers of the road.

STATEN ISLAND.

A meeting of the Knights of St. Patrick is to be held this evening at Tompkinsville.

The appropriations asked for Fort Tompkins and the batteries on Staten Island, near the light-house, are $49,000.

The Seamen's Retreat at Stapleton has admitted 59,146 beneficiaries since it was founded, forty two years ago. Of this number, 47,821 were patients who were restored to health. The number relieved was 4,971, while 1,857 were discharged and 2,856 died.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Treasurer of Jersey City reports a bank balance in favor of the City of $161,260 63.

The wife of CHARLES A. FRINK died at her late residence on Sussex street, Jersey City, on Friday night.

The German Methodist Church building on Walnut and Mulberry streets, Newark, will be dedicated today.

The portion of the Paterson Opera-house used as a hotel is about to be remodeled and turned into a block of stores.

The robbers of the Trenton Bank have sent $2,100 in registered bonds and other unavailable securities to the bank by mail.

A revival is in progress in the Hoboken Baptist Church, and the candidates have signified their intention to be baptized.

Rev. Dr. NICHOLSON, late of Boston, the newly chosen pastor of Trinity Episcopal Church, Newark, will preach his first sermon under the new pastorate today.

While engaged in removing earth from the opening of the Montgomery-street extension, Jersey City, yesterday, a large bank fell in upon a laborer, JAMES GRADY, breaking his leg in two places, and causing other severe injuries.

HENRY ROGERS, a sailor, who has been ill for some months at his boarding-house, No. 114 Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City, in attempting to get out of bed, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, fell dead. The cause is supposed to have been heart disease.

Capt. HENNING, who was accidentally shot on Friday by his son, a boy eleven years old, in the shooting-gallery, on Broad-street, Elizabeth, cannot recover. The ball entered the brain, above the ear, and the physicians have not been able to extract it.

A petition to Congress is in circulation in Paterson, urging that body not to reduce the duties on silk goods, as such a reduction would be greatly detrimental to the prosperity and growth of silk manufacture in this country. Paterson has $2,000,000 invested in the business.

Rumors prevail in Trenton that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company will appeal from the decision of the Chancellor in the lease case, and that an effort will be made to get the case before the Court of Appeals. The opponents of the lease stated their intention of making the appeal at the time of the decision.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 17—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞ for money and 92⅞@92¾ for the account; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¾; 1865s, old, 92; 1867s, 92¼; 10-40s, 88¾.

1¼ P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for money, and 92¾ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¾; 1865s, old, 92; 1867s, 92¼; 10-40s, 88¾.

PARIS, Feb. 17—A. M.—Rentes opened at 56f. 60c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens firm; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.@11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

1¼ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firm; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.@11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d.; the sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export; sales at sea, nearly due from Savannah or Charleston, have been made at 11¼d. BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. PROVISIONS—Lard, 45s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 17—Evening.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 55s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

HAVANA, Feb. 17.—EXCHANGE on the United States, short sight currency, 4@4½ premium.

[Advertisement.]

"Weight, strength and color my be gained by using Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD & CASWELL'S is the best.

[Advertisement.]

CURRIER'S Dining-rooms, at No. 144 Fulton-street, are the favorite resort of both ladies and gentlemen whose avocations require their dining or supping down-town.

[Advertisement.]

DENSLOW & BUSH, No. 130 Maiden-lane, manufacture the safest and purest oil known to the American people. It cannot explode. Try it.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 17—*In steam-ship Spain, for Liverpool.*—P. G. Simonds, R. Scharlach, J. W. Harker, M. Gatland, Mr. Tillotson, Mrs. Tillotson, Master Howles, Mrs. Sartain, Miss Myers, A. E. Burton, Mr. Cuthberton, Mrs. Cuthberton, Miss Cuthberton, Mr. Mackie, G. Russell, Mrs. R. Russell, B. Hanson, J. B. Bradford, Mr. Dank, T. D. Dewer, Mr. McIsaac, Mrs. Armstrong, W. Trow, Jr., Mr. Bailey, Miss Sweetser, Mr. Howles, J. Skidmore, Mr. and Mrs. M. Decker, Mr. Sartain, H. B. Winters, Mr. Holland, Mr. Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Clopel, E. M. Ward, J. L. Platt, J. B. Seeber, N. Lancaster, E. E. Flint, O. Fraser.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah—Mrs. L. W. Ranken, Miss Ranken, A. Lutz, Frank Farewell, John W. Ranken, John W. Riordan, J. J. Hinchman, Mrs. A. Underhill, Miss Katie Underhill, H. N. Fenner, D. H. Wickham and wife, Miss V. A. Lynch, Mrs. Thomas Briggs, Mrs. H. C. Ulman, Miss Cornell, Miss Allie Ullman, Miss Augusta Brayton, Miss Julia A. Brayton, Mr. Saltus, wife and daughter, Henry Hayes, Philo Newton and wife, Mary Goodhue, John G. Winter, M. A. Metcalf, wife and 2 daughters, Isaac Barker.

FEB. 17—*In steam-ship City of Washington, for Liverpool.*—Jas. Montgomery, wife and 6 children, J. Penso, G. McKeand, Mr. Leopold and wife, A. R. Shewan, Francis F. Smith, Mr. Shadler, S. E. Kendall, T. Wilkes, F. Foster, J. G. Welsh and servant.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—Miss Milligan, Miss Fissler, Edw. De Baxedon, Chas. Phillids, C. J. Wallace and lady, W. S. Morton, Geo. Berry and lady, W. J. Hyde, Miss C. F. Henderson, Miss Ada Montgomery.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 17.—*In steam-ship St. Laurent, from Havre.*—Mr. Johnson, Mr. Garelli, Mr. Olbergg, Mrs. Bowen, Miss Bowen, Miss Plumer, Mr. Noyer, Mr. Rane, Mr. Ovicade, Mr. Salphen, J. W. Cucker, Mr. Oviand, Mr. Coste, Mr. Grant, Mrs. and Mr. Conte, Mr. De Torse Chavy, Mr. and Mrs. Mains, Mrs. Barbier, Mrs. Lecery, Mr. Vincent and child, Mr. Molard, Mr. Grenst, Mrs. Bruley, Mr. Barry, Miss Bissel, Mrs. Newjod, Mr. Philipe, Mrs. Schuster and child, Mr. Roustian, Mr. Lequer, Mrs. Grandin, Mr. Dern, Mr. Bwirn, Mr. Nicolas, Mr. and Mrs. Indernühl, Mr. Gassner, Mr. Bianer, Mr. Cayot, Mr. Bourguart, Mr. Towiddis, Mr. Lorens, Mr. Grisey, Mr. and Mrs. Mossner and 2 children, Mr. Enes, Mrs. Enes and child, Mr. Hevenisch, Mrs. Gasser, Miss Dick, Mrs. Spillmann, Mrs. Levy and child, Mr. Eschamper, Mr. Newksman, Mr. Fischer, Mr. Siegriss, Mr. Tanner, Mr. Schmid, Mr. Runbold, Mr. Leitz, Mr. Philips, Mr. Swasser, Mr. and Mrs. Kocher, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Hoch, Mr. and Mrs. Haumesser, Mr. Cammann, Mr. Schelling, Mr. Fahrni, Mr. Burki, Mr. Baumgartner, Mr. Schurer, Mr. Wiext, Mr. Hewelberger, Mr. Getriny, Mr. Bomeliz, Mr. Schmidliz, Mr. Tutten, Mers. Levy, M. M. Smfeid, Mr. Bouisson, Mr. Block, Mr. Ridour, Mr. Gayard, Mr. Walasque, Scebel.

In ship Mary Whitridge, from Shanghai—W. R. Nevins, W. C. Swart, A. K. Rico.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:50 | Sun sets....5:38 | Moon sets....2:57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:43 | Gov. Island..3:32 | Hell Gate....4:54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 17.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Rhein, (N. G.,) Meyer, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Ariadne, Doane, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; St. Louis, Whitehead, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Mercedita, Marshman, Fernandina, Fla., James Hand; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; Metropolis, Castner, Wilmington, N. C., Washington & Co.; Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Knight, Johnson, Alexandria, George B. Merrick; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; City of Washington, Jones, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Emily B. Souder, Burdick, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Wyanoke, Brown, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock; George A. Chaffee, May, Fall River, H. W. Jackson & Co.

Ships George Green, Willcox, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Valley Forge, Wood, Callao, Fabbri & Chauncey; Crusade, Lewis, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Jno. Norton, Jr.

Barks Skirner, (Norw.,) Aweskang, Newry, (Ireland,) Tetens & Bockmann; Vesuvius, (Ital.,) Cacace, Trieste, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Lererce, Leggermann, Montevideo, Dowley, Corners & Co.; Matada, (Ger.,) Ewart, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Eva, (Ital.,) Evans, Gibraltar for orders, A. P. Agresta; N. A. Williams, Dernier, St. Pierre, (Mart.,) P. I. Nevius & Sons; Hase, Hooper, Galveston, E. M. Stackpole.

Schrs. Edward Lee, Sypoorst, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; Ocean Belle, (Br.,) Branscomb, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Roxanna Johnson, Johnson, Norfolk, Van Brunt & Bro.; A. Thomas, Rose, Baltimore, W. Chalmers; Harriet Thomas, Van Cleaf, Baltimore, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Mary Price, Blizard, Wilmington, Del., Kneeland & Co.; H. E. Brown, Sackett, Stonington via New-Haven, Ferguson & Wood; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford; N. Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford; Loretta Fish, Perkins, Charleston, S. C., Loud & Co.; A. L. Lockwood, St. John, Baltimore, W. Chalmers.

Sloop Betsey & Ann, Van Valkenburg, New-Haven, H. W. Jackson & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Lemaire, Havre Feb. 1 and Brest 3d, with mdse. and 108 passengers to Geo. Mackenzie. Has had very heavy weather the entire passage.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship Mary Whitridge, (of Baltimore,) Coulter, Shanghai Oct. 13 and Foochow 29th, with tea to Salter & Livermore.

Ship Glad Tidings, Thompson, Liverpool Dec. 20, with mdse. to Wm. Nelson, Jr. Jan. 24, lat. 34 11, lon. 39, was in co. with ship Emerald Isle, from Liverpool for Mobile; passed schr. Annie Bayard, (Br.,) bound S., with loss of mainsail and foresail.

Ship Guinevere, (of Quebec,) Dunn, London Nov. 29, with mdse. to Henderson Bros. Jan. 12, lat. 43, lon. 38, passed ship Winfield, (Br.,) bound E.

Ship Hortensia, (Norw.,) Ellfren, Leghorn 64 ds. and 51 ds. from Gibraltar, with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Thomas Pope, Richardson, Gaboon River, W. C. A., 37 ds., with bass-wood and palm-oil to Yates & Porterfield.

Bark Mary Rideout, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Tucker, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to Youngs & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Feb. 6, lat. 36, lon. 79, saw a ship of about 1,000 tons, painted black, the foremast-bulwarks and all above deck burnt off; lay by her 4 hours; saw no boats or persons on board, the crew having evidently been taken off by some passing vessel.

Bark Diana, (of Aberyswith) Davis, Algoa Bay, 52 ds., with wool to Bauendahl & Co.—vessel to master.

Bark Punjaub, (of Belfast, Ireland,) Rosewarn, Androssan Oct. 24, via Cardiff, 70 ds., with pig-iron to order—vessel to J. McArthur.

Bark Morning Star, (of Turk's Island,) Waugh, Guantanamo Jan. 21, with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to Waydell & Co.

Bark Willy Rickmers, (N. G.,) Stolt, Shanghai 129 ds., with tea to Olyphant & Co.

Brig Mary C. Mariner, (of Portland,) Durgin, Cardenas 19 ds., with sugar to Jules Lazerac & Co. Is anchored in Lower Bay.

Brig B. Ingenac, Austin, Port-au-Prince, via St. Marc, 18 ds., with logwood and coffee to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig Emma Dean, Atkinson, of and from Curacao Feb. 2, with mdse. to Theo. Foulke & Co. Left in port brig La Creole, for New-York, to sail Feb. 7; schr. Koret, for New-York, 15th.

Brig Juliet C. Clark, Moore, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to J. & G. Fowler—vessel to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Kossak, Elliott, Cadiz 47 ds., with wine and salt to J. Bensusan—vessel to F. Talbot & Co. Jan. 8, Martin Stamler, seaman, a native of Germany, fell from the foretopsail-yard overboard and was lost.

Brig Elizabeth, (of Halifax,) Greening, Ponce, P. R., 16 ds., with fruit to Moller & Theband—vessel to master. Feb. 12, lat. 38 23, lon. 71, passed a bark of about 700 tons; all her masts gone, full of water, and abandoned.

Brig Waltham, (of Boston,) Haskell, Rio Grande do Sul 54 ds., with hides to Dowley, Corners & Co.—vessel to Borland, Dearborn & Co.

Brig Mattano, Jarvis, Trinidad, Cuba, 21 ds., with sugar to Latasa & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. John S. Ingraham, (of Rockland,) Packard, New-Orleans 21 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with mdse. to John S. Ingraham.

Schr. John Bird, (of Rockland,) Sleeper, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Borland, Dearborn & Co.

Schr. Amele Adele, (Fr.,) Bensard, St. Pierre, Mart, 20 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Iona, (of Brewer,) Kendall, Old Harbor, Jam., 25 ds., with logwood to J. H. Wetzlar—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Left in port schr. Wm. Conners, for New-York in 15 ds.

Schr. Eugene Borda, (of Cape May), Latham, Jacksonville 12 ds., with lumber to Hoboken R. R. Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Ontara, (of Machias,) Sprague, Milk River, Jam., 17 ds. with logwood to G. Wessels.

Schr. G. F. Day, (of Harborville, N. S.,) McBride, Greytown, Nic., 22 ds. with cocoanuts and hides to Strout Bros.—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Capella, (of St. John, N. B.,) Buck, Salt Cay, T. I., 19 ds. with salt to Middleton & Co.—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. Jenny N. Huddell, Cranmer, Jacksonville, 6 days, with umber to order—vessel to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. John Manlove, Garlick, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fred. Tyler, Terrill, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eliza S. Potter, Potter, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. Seneca, Harding, Portland, with lumber to order.

Schr. Julia E. Gamage, Pitcher, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Lizzie R. Clark, Morris, Fortune Bay 28 ds., via Gloucester, with fish to master.

Schr. C. B. Jones, (of Salem,) Smith, Long Harbor 15 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Belle Bartlett, ——, Gloucester, with fish to order.

Schr. Elwood Doran, Jarvis, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, Providende, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Carter, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Edward Lindsay, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fisher, Cornish, Plymouth, for Baltimore.

Schr. N. F. Mayo, Hart, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Julia Baker, Baker, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Hunt, Wickford.

Schr. Hase, McName, Greenwich.

Schr. Minquas, Heany, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. B. C. Terry, Birdsall, Baltimore.

Schr. John Johnson, Messick, Baltimore.

Schr. Edwin R. Kirk, Powell, Baltimore.

Schr. Charles Morford, Carson, Baltimore.

Schr. Frank Jameson, Jameson, Rockport, Me.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, N., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Rhein, for Bremen; Alexandria, for Glasgow; Spain and City of Washington, for Liverpool; Ariadne, for Galveston; E. B. Louder and St. Louis, for New-Orleans; Mercedita, for Fernandina; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; Georgia, for Charleston; Benefactor, for Wilmington; Metropolis, for do.; Wyanoke and Geo. B. Upton, for Richmond; John Gibson, for Washington.

By Telegraph.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 17.—The schr. S. S. Lewis, of Rockland, from Baltimore and Belfast, went ashore on Hampton Bar this morning. The revenue steamer Colfax went to her assistance but could not get her off. She sprung a leak and bilged, and with the exception of her sails and rigging, will probably prove a total loss. She was valued at $3,600, and insured for $2,500 at Rockland, Me. She was loaded with corn. The Captain and crew were cared for by the officers of the steamer Colfax.

The pilot-boat Maryland reports—Passed in schr. W. M. Wilson, from Ponce; brig Corsica; ship Alice Minot; and bark Trinidad, from Demerara.

Sld. steamer South Carolina, for New-York; steamer Virginia, for Philadelphia; schr. M. A. Tyler, for Georgetown, S. C.

Arr. ship Davy Crockett, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 17.—Arr. steam-ship Oriental, from Boston. Cld. steam-ships Huntsville, for New-York; Magnolia, for New-York, and bark Eliza, for London.

Disasters.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—The steamer Saxon, at this port, from Philadelphia, was in collision with the steamer Alliance, from Salem, for New-York, at 2 o'clock on Friday morning, when off Nauset Bay, Cape Cod. The Alliance had her bows cut to the water's edge, and was compelled in consequence to put into Hyannis Harbor last evening. The Saxon also had a hole stove in her bows, but continued on her cruise, and arr. here last night.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—The bark Sabra, Moses, hence for Havre, sprung a leak and sunk yesterday at Newcastle Piers. It is supposed that she was cut through by ice in the Schuylkill, where she loaded with petroleum. She is being pumped out by the steam-tug Eutaw.

The steamer Claymont, of Clydes, Norfolk and Richmond line, sunk this morning at Market-street wharf. The cook was drowned.

Spoken.

Nov. 25, by ship Mary Whitridge, in lat. 7 S., lon. 103 E., ship Asa Eldridge, from Manila for New-York, 25 ds. out; same day, lat. 9 S., lon. 103, ship Tonbridge, (Br.,) from Shanghai for New-York, 45 ds. out; Dec. 10, lat. 21 01 S., lon. 73 E., passed ship Thomas Chambers, (Br.,) bound S.; 22d, lat. 28 25 S., lon. 44 51 E., spoke ship Fort Regent, (Br.,) from Shanghai for London, 47 ds. out; 26th, lat. 33 45 S., lon. 26 25 E., bark Java, (N. G.,) from Foochow, for Falmouth, Eng., 46 ds. out; Jan. 7, lat. 24 S., lon. 40 E., passed ship Horatio, from Manila for New-York; Nov. 17, lat. 10 32 S., lon. 107 36 E., spoke ship Buxdevan, (Br.,) from Macao, for London, 18 ds. out; 20th, lat. 15 70, and N. E. from Cape What Cheer, ship Onward, from Hong Kong, for Melbourne; 23d, in the Straits of Sunda, ship Lord Macauley, from Hong Kong, for New-York; Jan. 5, lat. 40 S., lon. 33 N., ship Duke of Newcastle, (Br.,) from Valparaiso, for Falmouth, 67 ds. out; Feb. 13, lat. 35 40, lon. 73 53, passed schr. Adeline Rogers, bound S.

Jan. 8, by brig Waltham, in lat. 20 53 S., lon. 30 20, spoke ship Eurydice, (Br.,) from Cardiff for Aden.

Jan. 27, by bark Thomas Pope, in lat. 27, lon. 62, spoke schr. F. B. Collins, from Philadelphia, for Porto Rico.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 17.—The Cunard steam-ship China, Capt. Macauly, from New-York Feb. 7, arrived at this port at 12 o'clock last night.

MOVILLE, Feb. 17.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Columbia, Capt. Mackay, from New-York Jan. 27, for Glasgow, has arrived in this harbor.

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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

LOST BOND.

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE, TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON, Suffolk County, New-York, Feb. 17, 1872.

Town War Bond No. 109, for $300, due March 1, proximo, redeemed by the undersigned Feb. 8, inst., has been lost or mislaid. All persons are hereby cautioned against buying said bond.

WILLIAM R. POST, Supervisor of the Town of Southampton.